

From: Chan, Christina
 Sent: Thursday, July 28, 2005 6:57 PM
 To: Nickol, Gary; STIC-Biotech/ChemLib
 Subject: RE: RUSH: 09/675470

Please rush. Thanks Chris

Chris Chan
 SPE, 1644
 TC 1600 New Hire Training Coordinator
 571-272-0841
 Remsen 3E89

-----Original Message-----

From: Nickol, Gary
 Sent: Thursday, July 28, 2005 12:57 PM
 To: Chan, Christina
 Subject: RUSH: 09/675470

This case is due at the end of the biweek. Please rush!

Please search the following as structures (and sequences, if possible--SEQ ID NOs: 1, 2, & 4) in the Registry file:

- a) NH3-norleucine-tyrosine-isoleucine-histidine-COO
- b) NH3-norleucine-tyrosine-isoleucine-(6-amino-hexanoic acid)-CONH2
- c) norleucine-tyrosine-leucine- ψ -(CH₂-NH₂)³⁻⁴-histidine-proline-phenylalanine-COO

and a method of using them to inhibit angiogenesis/neovascularization.

Thanks,

Gary B. Nickol
 Art Unit 1642
 Remsen, 3A11, Mailbox 3C18
 (571)272-0835

STAFF USE ONLY

Searcher: *Jan*
 Searcher Phone: 2-2504
 Date Searcher Picked up: 7/26/05
 Date Completed: 7/26/05
 Searcher Prep/Rev. Time: 20
 Online Time: + 40

Type of Search

NA#: _____ AA#: _____
 Interference: _____ SPDI: _____
 S/L: _____ Oligomer: _____
 Encode/Transl: _____
 Structure #: _____ Text: _____
 Inventor: _____ Litigation: _____

Vendors and cost where applicable

STN: _____
 DIALOG: _____
 QUESTEL/ORBIT: _____
 LEXIS/NEXIS: _____
 SEQUENCE SYSTEM: _____
 WWW/Internet: _____
 Other(Specify): _____

=> fil reg
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:09:56 ON 29 JUL 2005
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Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 28 JUL 2005 HIGHEST RN 857521-63-2
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 28 JUL 2005 HIGHEST RN 857521-63-2

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

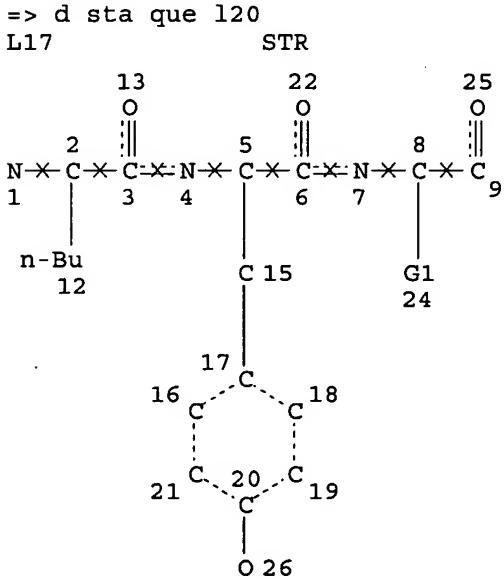
TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 18, 2005

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
conducting SmartSELECT searches.

*
* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from *
* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added, *
* effective March 20, 2005. A new display format, IDERL, is now *
* available and contains the CA role and document type information. *
*

Structure search iteration limits have been increased. See HELP SLIMITS
for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more
information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer
to the file summary sheet on the web at:
<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html>



VAR G1=I-BU/S-BU
NODE ATTRIBUTES:

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
 DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

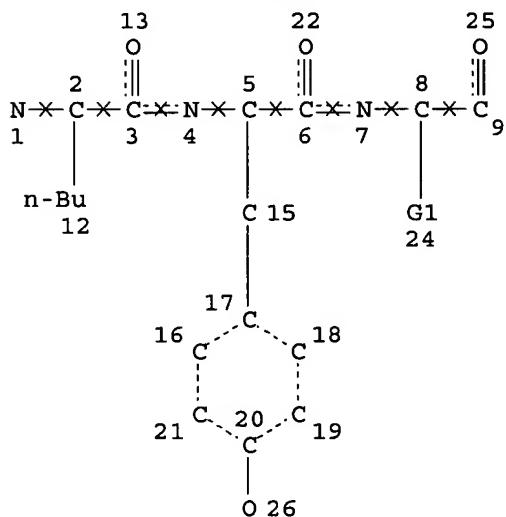
GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
 RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
 NUMBER OF NODES IS 22

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L19 46 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L17
 L20 12 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L19 AND (C26H43N3O5 OR
 C28H40N4O4 OR C29H42N4O5 OR C29H42N4O4 OR C27H47N5O4 OR
 C34H50N4O7 OR C34H50N4O6 OR C29H42N4O5 OR C28H40N4O4 OR
 C21H33N3O5 OR C21H34N4O4)

=> d sta que 121

L17 STR



VAR G1=I-BU/S-BU

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
 DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
 NUMBER OF NODES IS 22

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

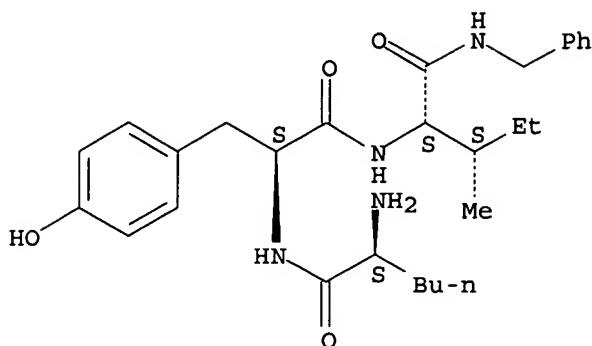
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 L21 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L19 AND C41H56N8O8

=> d 120 ide can tot

L20 ANSWER 1 OF 12 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 RN 791762-46-4 REGISTRY
 ED Entered STN: 03 Dec 2004
 CN L-Isoleucinamide, L-norleucyl-L-tyrosyl-N-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX
 NAME)
 FS STEREOSEARCH
 MF C28 H40 N4 O4

CI COM
SR CA

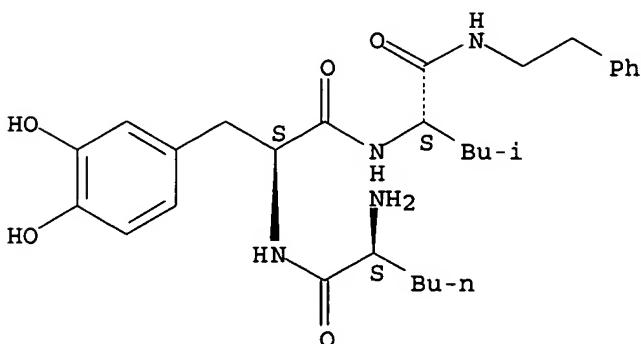
Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 2 OF 12 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 RN 748112-76-7 REGISTRY
 ED Entered STN: 19 Sep 2004
 CN L-Leucinamide, L-norleucyl-3-hydroxy-L-tyrosyl-N-(2-phenylethyl)- (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)
 FS STEREOSEARCH
 MF C29 H42 N4 O5
 CI COM
 SR CA

Absolute stereochemistry.

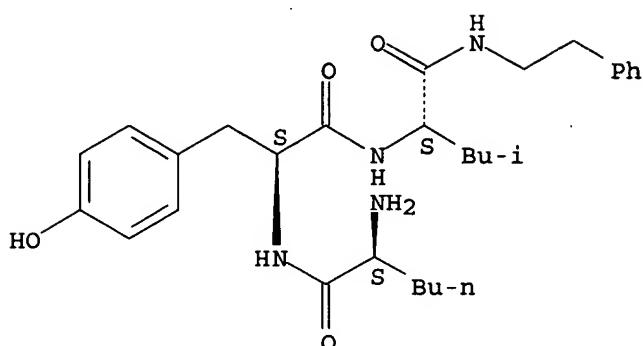


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 3 OF 12 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 RN 742041-00-5 REGISTRY
 ED Entered STN: 10 Sep 2004
 CN L-Leucinamide, L-norleucyl-L-tyrosyl-N-(2-phenylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX
 NAME)
 FS STEREOSEARCH
 MF C29 H42 N4 O4

CI COM
SR CA

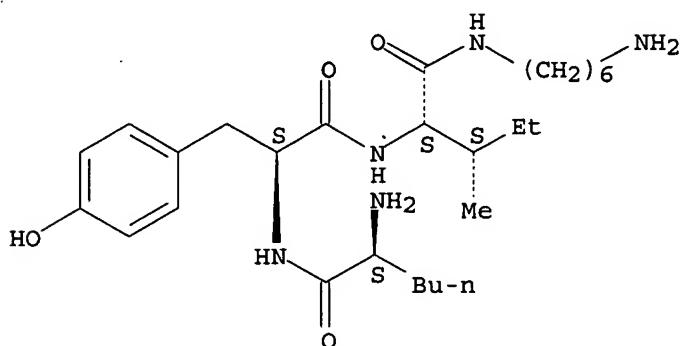
Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 4 OF 12 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 RN 190140-91-1 REGISTRY
 ED Entered STN: 20 Jun 1997
 CN L-Isoleucinamide, L-norleucyl-L-tyrosyl-N-(6-aminohexyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 FS STEREOSEARCH
 MF C27 H47 N5 O4
 SR CA
 LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

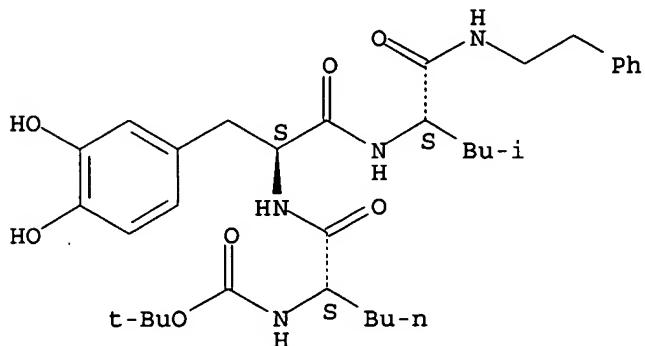
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 127:1228

L20 ANSWER 5 OF 12 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 RN 187678-68-8 REGISTRY
 ED Entered STN: 27 Mar 1997

CN L-Leucinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-L-norleucyl-3-hydroxy-L-tyrosyl-N-(2-phenylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 FS STEREOSEARCH
 MF C34 H50 N4 O7
 SR CA
 LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

Absolute stereochemistry.

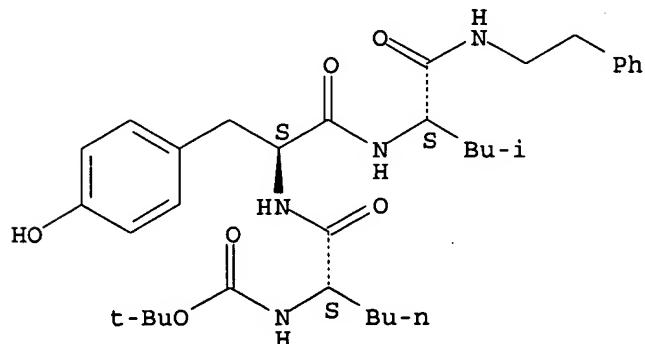


1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 126:186379

L20 ANSWER 6 OF 12 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 RN 187678-36-0 REGISTRY
 ED Entered STN: 27 Mar 1997
 CN L-Leucinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-L-norleucyl-L-tyrosyl-N-(2-phenylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 FS STEREOSEARCH
 MF C34 H50 N4 O6
 SR CA
 LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

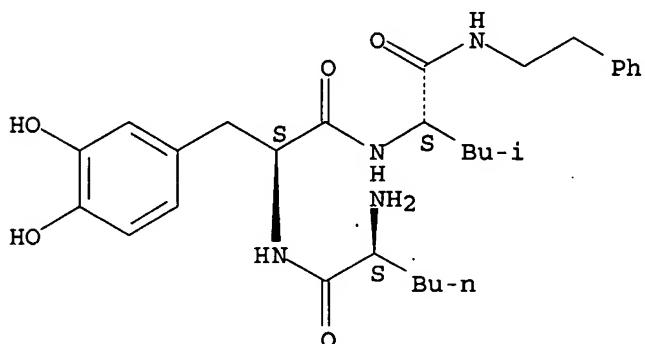
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 126:186379

L20 ANSWER 7 OF 12 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 RN 187677-79-8 REGISTRY
 ED Entered STN: 27 Mar 1997
 CN L-Leucinamide, L-norleucyl-3-hydroxy-L-tyrosyl-N-(2-phenylethyl)-, monohydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 FS STEREOSEARCH
 MF C29 H42 N4 O5 . Cl H
 SR CA
 LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
 CRN (748112-76-7)

Absolute stereochemistry.



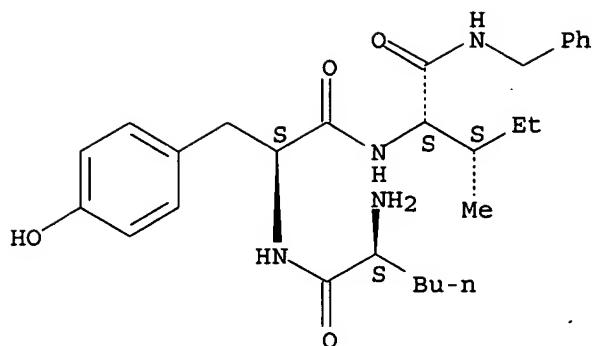
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1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 126:186379

L20 ANSWER 8 OF 12 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 RN 187677-68-5 REGISTRY
 ED Entered STN: 27 Mar 1997
 CN L-Isoleucinamide, L-norleucyl-L-tyrosyl-N-(phenylmethyl)-, monohydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 FS STEREOSEARCH
 MF C28 H40 N4 O4 . Cl H
 SR CA
 LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
 CRN (791762-46-4)

Absolute stereochemistry.



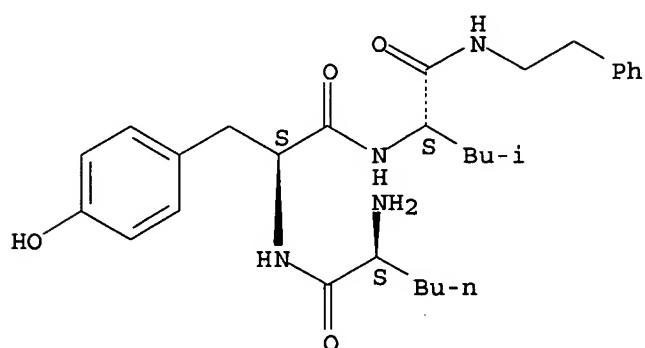
● HCl

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 126:186379

L20 ANSWER 9 OF 12 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 RN 187677-62-9 REGISTRY
 ED Entered STN: 27 Mar 1997
 CN L-Leucinamide, L-norleucyl-L-tyrosyl-N-(2-phenylethyl)-, monohydrochloride
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 FS STEREOSEARCH
 MF C29 H42 N4 O4 . Cl H
 SR CA
 LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
 CRN (742041-00-5)

Absolute stereochemistry.



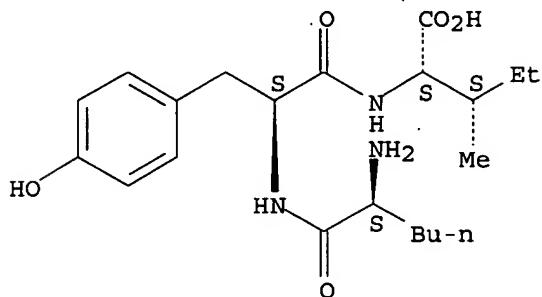
● HCl

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 126:186379

L20 ANSWER 10 OF 12 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 RN 154272-77-2 REGISTRY
 ED Entered STN: 08 Apr 1994
 CN L-Isoleucine, L-norleucyl-L-tyrosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
 CN L-Isoleucine, N-(N-L-norleucyl-L-tyrosyl)-
 FS STEREOSEARCH
 MF C21 H33 N3 O5
 SR CA
 LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, USPATFULL

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

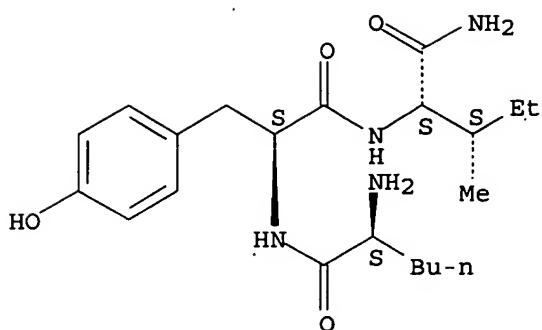
2 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 132:132780

REFERENCE 2: 120:237098

L20 ANSWER 11 OF 12 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 RN 154272-76-1 REGISTRY
 ED Entered STN: 08 Apr 1994
 CN L-Isoleucinamide, L-norleucyl-L-tyrosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 FS STEREOSEARCH
 MF C21 H34 N4 O4
 SR CA
 LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, USPATFULL

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

4 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
4 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 132:132780

REFERENCE 2: 131:54097

REFERENCE 3: 125:77271

REFERENCE 4: 120:237098

L20 ANSWER 12 OF 12 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

RN 92779-23-2 REGISTRY

ED Entered STN: 17 Dec 1984

CN L-Leucine, N-[O-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-L-norleucyl-L-tyrosyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

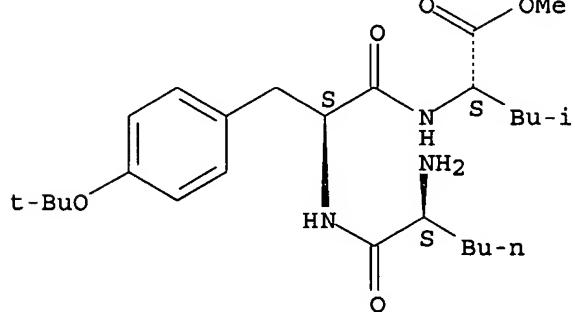
ES STEREOSEARCH

MF C26 H43 N3 Q5

LC STN Files:

EC SIN FILES: CA, CARLOS

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 101:211689

=> d 121 sqide can tot

L21 ANSWER 1 OF 2 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 RN 160039-68-9 REGISTRY
 CN Angiotensin II, 1-de-L-aspartic acid-2-de-L-arginine-3-D-norleucine-5-L-isoleucine- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN [D-Nle1,Ile3]-angiotensin IV
 FS PROTEIN SEQUENCE; STEREOSEARCH
 SQL 6
 NTE

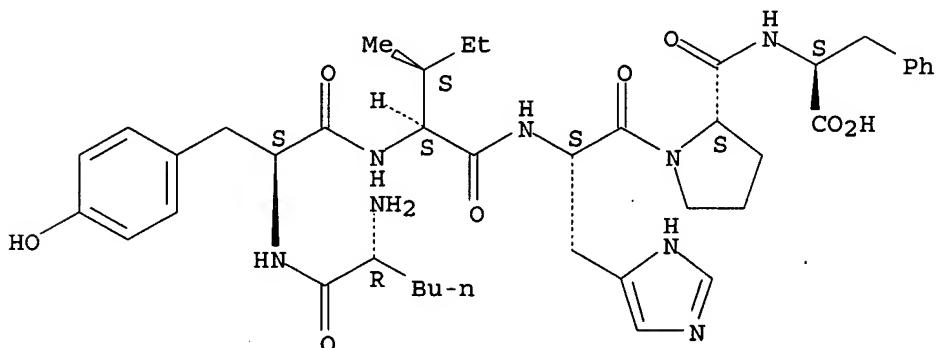
type	-----	location	-----	description
uncommon		Nle-1		

SEQ 1 XYIHPF

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

MF C41 H56 N8 O8
 SR CA
 LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
 DT.CA CAPplus document type: Journal
 RL.NP Roles from non-patents: BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties)

Absolute stereochemistry.



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 122:46717

L21 ANSWER 2 OF 2 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 RN 154272-72-7 REGISTRY
 CN Angiotensin IV, 1-L-norleucine-3-L-isoleucine- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
 CN Angiotensin II, 1-de-L-aspartic acid-2-de-L-arginine-3-L-norleucine-5-L-isoleucine-

OTHER NAMES:

CN [Nle1,Ile3]-Angiotensin IV
 FS PROTEIN SEQUENCE; STEREOSEARCH
 SQL 6
 NTE

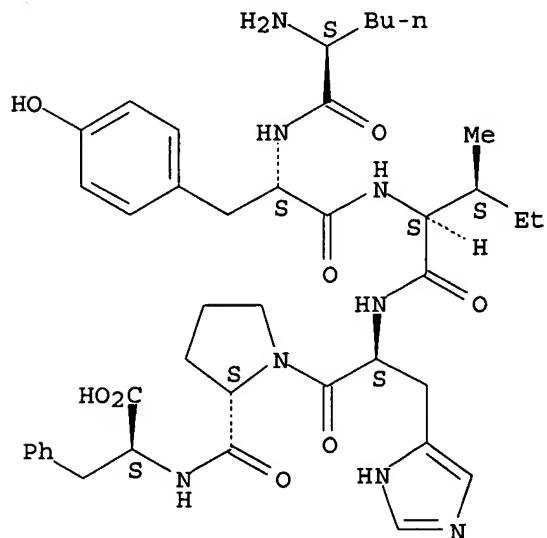
type	----- location -----	description
uncommon	Nle-1	-

SEQ 1 XYIHPF

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

MF C41 H56 N8 O8
 SR CA
 LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL
 DT.CA CAplus document type: Conference; Journal; Patent
 RL.P Roles from patents: BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 RL.NP Roles from non-patents: BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)

Absolute stereochemistry.



17 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 17 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 141:82810
 REFERENCE 2: 140:332967
 REFERENCE 3: 139:317971
 REFERENCE 4: 139:95766
 REFERENCE 5: 136:211023

REFERENCE 6: 134:305729

REFERENCE 7: 134:276139

REFERENCE 8: 134:66685

REFERENCE 9: 132:132780

REFERENCE 10: 131:153977

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:38:53 ON 29 JUL 2005)
SET COST OFF

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:39:12 ON 29 JUL 2005
E PRENDERGAST P/AU

L1 28 S E3,E6,E7

E READING C/AU

L2 76 S E3,E7,E11,E13,E15-E17

E FRINCKE J/AU

L3 41 S E3,E4,E6-E8

E HOLLIS/PA,CS

L4 12 S E5-E12

L5 42 S E3,E4 NOT L4

L6 132 S L1-L4

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:41:15 ON 29 JUL 2005

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:41:38 ON 29 JUL 2005
SET SMARTSELECT ON

L7 SEL L6 1- RN : 1783 TERMS
SET SMARTSELECT OFF

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:41:43 ON 29 JUL 2005

L8 1783 S L7

L9 240 S L8 AND SQL/FA

L10 161 S L9 AND PROTEIN/FS

L11 41 S L10 AND SQL<=10

E 'NLE'TIH/SQEP

L12 STR

L13 STR L12

L14 0 S L13

L15 STR L13

L16 0 S L15

L17 STR L15

L18 0 S L17

L19 46 S L17 FUL

SAV TEMP L19 NICKOL675/A

L20 12 S L19 AND (C26H43N3O5 OR C28H40N4O4 OR C29H42N4O5 OR C29H42N4O4

L21 2 S L19 AND C41H56N8O8

FILE 'HCAOLD' ENTERED AT 13:01:08 ON 29 JUL 2005

L22 0 S L20

L23 0 S L21

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:01:11 ON 29 JUL 2005

L24 7 S L20

L25 17 S L21

L26 0 S L6 AND L24
L27 0 S L6 AND L25
L28 14 S L24,L25 AND (PY<=1999 OR PRY<=1999 OR AY<=1999)
E NEOVASCULAR/CT
E E4+ALL
L29 3407 S E2
L30 137932 S E6+OLD,NT,PFT,RT
L31 409 S E8,E9
E ANGIOGENESIS/CT
L32 19419 S E3-E10
L33 101190 S E3+OLD,NT,PFT,RT
L34 22747 S E14+OLD,NT,PFT,RT
E E3+ALL
L35 168957 S E13+OLD,NT
L36 5 S L24,L25 AND L29-L35
L37 21 S L24,L25 AND (?NEOVASCUL? OR ?ANGIO?)
L38 13 S L28 AND L36,L37
L39 4 S L24,L25 AND P/DT
L40 13 S L38,L39
L41 4 S US20030083231/PN OR (US2002-087929# OR US2000-675470# OR WO20
SEL RN

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:07:45 ON 29 JUL 2005

L42 228 S E1-E228
L43 0 S L42 AND L19
L44 227 S L42 NOT SQL/FA
L45 42 S L44 NOT C5-C6-C6-C6/ES
L46 1 S L42 NOT L44

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 13:09:41 ON 29 JUL 2005

L47 2 S L20 OR L21

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:09:56 ON 29 JUL 2005

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E1      1      'NLE'TGWMDF/SQEP
E2      1      'NLE'THL'BAL-BAL'R'NLE'/SQEP
E3      0 --> 'NLE'TI/SQEP
E4      1      'NLE'TLR/SQEP
E5      4      'NLE'TPK/SQEP
E6      2      'NLE'TPK'OOA'G/SQEP
E7      2      'NLE'TPR/SQEP
E8      1      'NLE'TQY/SQEP
E9      1      'NLE'TYS'BAL-BAL'R'NLE'/SQEP
E10     1      'NLE'V'BAL'WMH/SQEP
E11     1      'NLE'V'STA'A/SQEP
E12     1      'NLE'VAE'BAL-BAL'R'NLE'/SQEP
```

=> fil hcaplus

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:12:21 ON 29 JUL 2005

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 29 Jul 2005 VOL 143 ISS 6
 FILE LAST UPDATED: 28 Jul 2005 (20050728/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d 140 all hitstr tot

L40 ANSWER 1 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 2000:95957 HCAPLUS
 DN 132:132780
 ED Entered STN: 10 Feb 2000
 TI Methods of identifying agonists or antagonists of angiotensin IV
 IN Harding, Joseph W.; Wright, John W.
 PA Washington State University Research Foundation, USA
 SO U.S., 62 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM G01N033-567
 ICS C07K007-14
 INCL 435007210
 CC 2-10 (Mammalian Hormones)
 Section cross-reference(s): 1
 FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6022696	A	20000208	US 1998-54308	19980402 <--
	US 5854388	A	19981229	US 1994-360784	19941222 <--
PRAI	US 1994-360784	A3	19941222	<--	
	WO 1993-US6038	W	19930624	<--	

CLASS

	PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
US	6022696	ICM G01N033-567 ICS C07K007-14 INCL 435007210	
US	6022696	NCL 435/007.210; 435/007.100; 435/007.200; 530/316.000; 530/329.000	
		ECLA C07K007/14; G01N033/74	<--
US	5854388	NCL 530/329.000; 436/548.000; 514/017.000; 514/018.000; 530/330.000; 530/331.000; 530/387.200; 530/387.900; 530/388.240	
		ECLA C07K005/10A1B; C07K007/14; C07K014/72	<--

OS MARPAT 132:132780
 AB A unique and novel angiotensin AT4 receptor and AIV ligand system for binding a small N-terminal hexapeptide fragment of Angiotensin II (referred to as AIV, with amino acid sequence Val1 -Tyr2 -Ile3 -His4 -Pro5 -Phe6; SEQ. ID. NO. 1) is disclosed. AIV ligand binds saturably, reversibly, specifically, and with high affinity to membrane AT4 receptors in a variety of tissues, including heart, lung, kidney, aorta, brain, liver, and uterus, from many animal species. The

AT4 receptor is pharmacol. distinct from classic angiotensin receptors (AT1 or AT2). The system employs AIV or C-terminally truncated or extended AIV-like peptides (e.g., VYIHPFX; SEQ. ID. NO. 8) as the signaling agent, and the AT4 plasma membrane receptor as the detection mechanism. The angiotensin AT4 receptor and receptor fragments (including the receptor binding site domain) are capable of binding a VYIHPF (SEQ. ID. NO. 1) angiotensin AIV N-terminal peptide but not an angiotensin AII or AIII N-terminal peptide, i.e., DRVYIHPF (SEQ. ID. NO. 2) or RVYIHPF (SEQ. ID. NO. 3), resp. Also disclosed are processes for isolating angiotensin AT4 receptor and AIV angiotensinase, identifying angiotensin AIV agonists and antagonists, and constructing diagnostic assays to specifically measure AIV and AI-specific angiotensinase in biol. fluids. In this continuation in part a method for screening for an agent that is an agonist or an antagonist of the interaction between an angiotensin IV ligand and an angiotensin IV receptor and a method for identifying the presence of an inhibitor of angiotensin IV ligand binding to an angiotensin IV receptor in a biol. fluid are specifically claimed.

ST angiotensin IV agonist antagonist screening detn

IT Angiotensin receptors

RL: ANT (Analyte); BOC (Biological occurrence); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)
(AT4; methods of identifying agonists or antagonists of angiotensin IV)

IT Adrenal cortex

Adrenal medulla

Brain

Heart

Kidney

Liver

Lung

Uterus

(angiotensin IV receptor AT4 receptor in)

IT Artery

(aorta; angiotensin IV receptor AT4 receptor in)

IT Diagnosis

(diagnostic assays to specifically measure angiotensin IV and angiotensin I-specific angiotensinase in biol. fluids)

IT Drug screening

(methods of identifying agonists or antagonists of angiotensin IV)

IT Antibodies

RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(monoclonal; production of antibodies to angiotensin IV receptor)

IT Structure-activity relationship

(of agonists or antagonists of angiotensin IV)

IT Vein

(venule, coronary; angiotensin IV receptor AT4 receptor in)

IT 9012-48-0P, Angiotensinase

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PUR (Purification or recovery); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(isolation, purification, and characterization of the angiotensin IV angiotensinase)

IT 12676-15-2, Angiotensin IV 37827-06-8 51833-69-3

51833-78-4 52530-60-6 59817-04-8 75679-18-4 122483-84-5
 124750-99-8, DuP753 125728-60-1 127060-75-7, CGP42112A 151341-79-6
 151896-03-6 151896-04-7 151896-05-8 151896-06-9 151896-07-0
 151896-08-1 151896-09-2 151896-10-5 151896-11-6 151896-12-7
 151923-88-5 154272-69-2 154272-70-5 154272-71-6 154272-72-7
 154272-73-8 154272-74-9 154272-75-0 154272-76-1
 154272-77-2 154272-78-3 154272-79-4 154295-26-8
 154295-27-9 154295-28-0

RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)

(methods of identifying agonists or antagonists of angiotensin IV)

IT 256649-87-3 256649-88-4 256649-89-5 256649-90-8 256649-91-9
 256649-92-0 256649-94-2 256649-95-3 256649-96-4 256649-97-5
 256649-98-6 256649-99-7 256650-00-7 256650-01-8 256650-02-9

RL: PRP (Properties)

(unclaimed protein sequence; methods of identifying agonists or antagonists of angiotensin IV)

IT 484-42-4 4474-91-3 4503-63-3 5939-49-1 13602-53-4 55714-12-0
 56317-01-2 58910-82-0 91999-74-5 151341-80-9 160039-45-2
 160039-50-9 160039-55-4 160039-63-4 248600-06-8 256514-58-6
 256514-60-0

RL: PRP (Properties)

(unclaimed sequence; methods of identifying agonists or antagonists of angiotensin IV)

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IT 154272-72-7 154272-76-1 154272-77-2

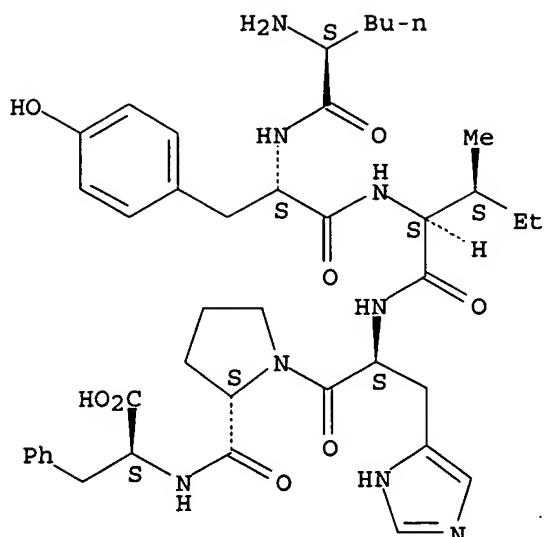
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)

(methods of identifying agonists or antagonists of angiotensin IV)

RN 154272-72-7 HCPLUS

CN Angiotensin IV, 1-L-norleucine-3-L-isoleucine- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

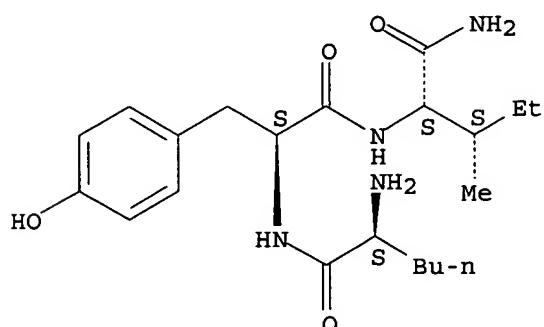
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 154272-76-1 HCAPLUS

CN L-Isoleucinamide, L-norleucyl-L-tyrosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

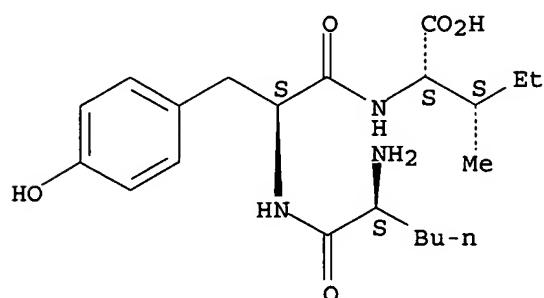
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 154272-77-2 HCAPLUS

CN L-Isoleucine, L-norleucyl-L-tyrosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L40 ANSWER 2 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

jan delaval - 29 july 2005

AN 1999:360084 HCAPLUS
 DN 131:153977
 ED Entered STN: 11 Jun 1999
 TI Angiotensin IV has mixed effects on left ventricle systolic function and speeds relaxation
 AU Slinker, Bryan K.; Wu, Yiming; Brennan, Adam J.; Campbell, Kenneth B.; Harding, Joseph W.
 CS Department of Veterinary and Comparative Anatomy, Pharmacol. and Physiol., Washington State University, Pullman, WA, 99164-6520, USA
 SO Cardiovascular Research (1999), 42(3), 660-669
 CODEN: CVREAU; ISSN: 0008-6363
 PB Elsevier Science B.V.
 DT Journal
 LA English
 CC 2-10 (Mammalian Hormones)
 AB Objective: A novel angiotensin receptor has been described and named AT4. Ligands for this receptor include the angiotensin II (Ang II) metabolite Ang II (3-8), known as angiotensin IV (Ang IV). There is 10-fold more AT4 receptor than AT1 receptor in rabbit myocardium. The AT4 receptor has a high affinity for Ang IV (Ki in rabbit myocardium <2 + 10⁻⁹) and similar ligands, but very low affinity for Ang II (Ki in rabbit myocardium >10⁻⁶). Although several functions have been attributed to the novel Ang IV peptide/AT4 receptor system, the effect of this system on left ventricular (LV) function has not been studied. We hypothesized (1) that Ang IV would affect LV function and (2) that any effects would be opposite to those of Ang II. Methods: Using the buffer-perfused (30°) isolated rabbit heart, we studied the effect of the AT4 agonist Nle1-Ang IV on LV systolic function, quantified using both Frank-Starling and end-systolic pressure-volume relationships, and relaxation. We also studied the effect of the AT1/AT2 agonist, Sar1-Ang II on LV function. Finally, because the profile of effect of Nle1-Ang IV was similar to the reported effect of nitric oxide (NO), we also studied the effect of Nle1-Ang IV in the presence of the NO synthase inhibitor NG-monomethyl-L-arginine. Results: Nle1-Ang IV reduced LV pressure-generating capability at any volume but increased the sensitivity of pressure development to volume change. Nle1-Ang IV reduced LV ejection capability. Sar1-Ang II had the opposite effect, increasing both pressure generation and ejection capability. Finally, both Sar1-Ang II and Nle1-Ang IV speeded LV relaxation. Inhibition of NO synthase did not alter the effect of Nle1-Ang IV on LV systolic function or relaxation. Conclusions: AT4 receptor agonism has mixed effects on LV systolic function, depressing pressure-generation and ejection capabilities, but enhancing the sensitivity of pressure development to volume change. It also speeds relaxation. The effect of Ang IV on systolic function is generally opposite to the effect of Ang II, whereas the Ang IV influence on relaxation is similar to the effect of Ang II.
 ST angiotensin IV ventricle systolic function relaxation
 IT Angiotensin receptors
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 (AT4; angiotensin IV has mixed effects on left ventricle systolic function and speeds relaxation and mechanisms therein)
 IT Cardiac contraction
 Signal transduction, biological
 (angiotensin IV has mixed effects on left ventricle systolic function and speeds relaxation and mechanisms therein)
 IT Heart
 (left ventricle; angiotensin IV has mixed effects on left ventricle systolic function and speeds relaxation and mechanisms therein)

IT 59680-38-5, Sar1-angiotensin II 154272-72-7,
 [Nle1,Ile3]-Angiotensin IV
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (angiotensin IV has mixed effects on left ventricle systolic function and speeds relaxation and mechanisms therein)

IT 10102-43-9, Nitric oxide, biological studies
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 (angiotensin IV has mixed effects on left ventricle systolic function and speeds relaxation and mechanisms therein)

IT 12676-15-2, Angiotensin IV
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (angiotensin IV has mixed effects on left ventricle systolic function and speeds relaxation and mechanisms therein)

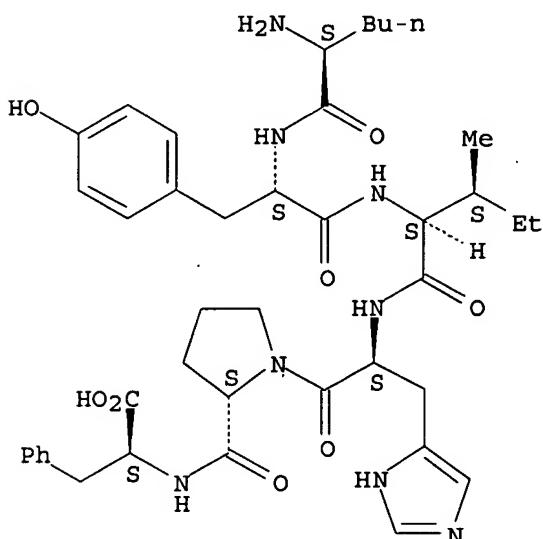
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 IT 154272-72-7, [Nle1,Ile3]-Angiotensin IV
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (angiotensin IV has mixed effects on left ventricle systolic function and speeds relaxation and mechanisms therein)
 RN 154272-72-7 HCAPLUS
 CN Angiotensin IV, 1-L-norleucine-3-L-isoleucine- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L40 ANSWER 3 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 1999:309989 HCAPLUS
 DN 131:83430
 ED Entered STN: 21 May 1999
 TI Contributions of the brain angiotensin IV-AT4 receptor subtype system to spatial learning
 AU Wright, John W.; Stuble, Leighann; Pederson, Eric S.; Kramar, Eniko A.; Hanesworth, Jodi M.; Harding, Joseph W.
 CS Departments of Psychology, Veterinary and Comparative Anatomy, Pharmacology, and Physiology, and Program in Neuroscience, Washington State University, Pullman, WA, 99164, USA
 SO Journal of Neuroscience (1999), 19(10), 3952-3961
 CODEN: JNRSDS; ISSN: 0270-6474
 PB Society for Neuroscience
 DT Journal
 LA English
 CC 2-10 (Mammalian Hormones)
 AB The development of navigational strategies to solve spatial problems appears to be dependent on an intact hippocampal formation. The circular water maze task requires the animal to use extramaze spatial cues to locate a pedestal positioned just below the surface of the water. Presently, we investigated the role of a recently discovered brain angiotensin receptor subtype (AT4) in the acquisition of this spatial learning task. The AT4 receptor subtype is activated by angiotensin IV (AngIV) rather than angiotensins II or III, as documented for the AT1 and AT2 receptor subtypes, and is heavily distributed in the CA1-CA3 fields of the hippocampus. Chronic

intracerebroventricular infusion of a newly synthesized AT4 agonist (norleucine1-AngIV) via osmotic pump facilitated the rate of acquisition to solve this task, whereas treatment with an AT4 receptor antagonist (Divalinal) significantly interfered with the acquisition of successful search strategies. Animals prepared with bilateral knife cuts of the perforant path, a major afferent hippocampal fiber bundle originating in the entorhinal cortex, displayed deficits in solving this task. This performance deficit could be reversed with acute intracerebroventricular infusion of a second AT4 receptor agonist (Norleucinal). These results suggest that the brain AngIV-AT4 system plays a role in the formation of spatial search strategies and memories. Further, application of an AT4 receptor agonist compensated for spatial memory deficits in performance accompanying perforant path knife cuts. Possible mechanisms underlying this compensatory effect are discussed.

ST brain,angiotensin AT4 receptor spatial learning
 IT Angiotensin receptors
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 (AT4; brain **angiotensin** IV AT4 receptor contribution to spatial learning)
 IT Brain
 (brain **angiotensin** IV AT4 receptor contribution to spatial learning)
 IT Brain
 (hippocampus; brain **angiotensin** IV AT4 receptor contribution to spatial learning)
 IT Learning
 (spatial; brain **angiotensin** IV AT4 receptor contribution to spatial learning)
 IT Memory, biological
 (spatial; brain **angiotensin** IV AT4 receptor contribution to spatial learning and memory)
 IT 23025-68-5, Ile3-**angiotensin** IV 52530-60-6 154272-72-7
 ,[Nle1,Ile3]-**Angiotensin** IV 160039-71-4
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (brain **angiotensin** IV AT4 receptor contribution to spatial learning)

RE.CNT 65 THERE ARE 65 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

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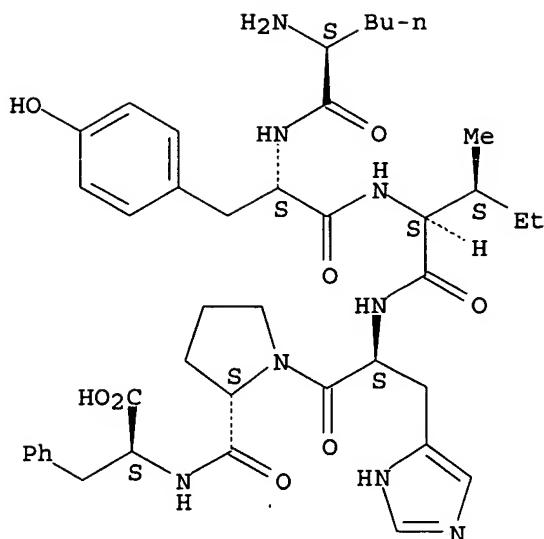
IT 154272-72-7, [Nle1,Ile3]-Angiotensin IV

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (brain angiotensin IV AT4 receptor contribution to spatial learning)

RN 154272-72-7 HCAPLUS

CN Angiotensin IV, 1-L-norleucine-3-L-isoleucine- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L40 ANSWER 4 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 1999:275130 HCAPLUS
 DN 131:54097
 ED Entered STN: 05 May 1999
 TI Structural analysis of angiotensin IV receptor (AT4) from selected bovine tissues
 AU Zhang, Jian-Hua; Hanesworth, Jodie M.; Sardinia, Michael F.; Alt, Jeremiah A.; Wright, John W.; Harding, Joseph W.
 CS Department of Veterinary and Comparative Anatomy, Physiology and Pharmacology, Washington State University, Pullman, WA, USA
 SO Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics (1999), 289(2), 1075-1083
 CODEN: JPETAB; ISSN: 0022-3565
 PB American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics
 DT Journal
 LA English
 CC 2-2 (Mammalian Hormones)
 AB The angiotensin IV receptor (AT4) receptor is widely distributed in both species and tissues. This broad distribution appears to be reflected in an equally diverse repertoire of physiol. actions that are mediated through AT4 receptors. This breadth of location and function of AT4 receptors encourages speculation that multiple AT4 isoforms might exist. In this study, we compared the structural properties of bovine AT4 receptors from adrenals, kidney, heart, thymus, bladder, aorta, and hippocampus. These comparisons were made using PAGE or HPLC anal. of AT4 receptors that had been covalently radiolabeled with the AT4-specific photoprobe 125I-benzoyl phenylalanine-angiotensin IV. Except for the hippocampal AT4 receptor, the binding subunit in all tissues had a mol. mass of approx. 165 kDa and associated with addnl. subunits via disulfide linkages. The hippocampal receptor was significantly smaller (150 kDa) and did not appear to possess other disulfide-linked subunits. The receptor was highly glycosylated in all tissues examined Peptide mapping following cleavage of 125I-labeled receptor with endopeptidase C or cyanogen bromide resulted in complex cleavage patterns. Together these mapping studies demonstrated the uniqueness of the hippocampal receptor and further suggested that other AT4 isoforms may exist and be variably distributed among bovine tissues. In agreement with the peptide mapping

studies, differences in the binding pattern of several AngIV analogs were observed among the various tissues.

ST angiotensin IV receptor structural analysis tissue

IT Angiotensin receptors

RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 (AT4; structural anal. of angiotensin IV receptor (AT4) from selected bovine tissues)

IT Artery

(aorta; structural anal. of angiotensin IV receptor (AT4) from selected bovine tissues)

IT Brain

(hippocampus; structural anal. of angiotensin IV receptor (AT4) from selected bovine tissues)

IT Adrenal gland

Bladder

Heart

Kidney

Thymus gland

(structural anal. of angiotensin IV receptor (AT4) from selected bovine tissues)

IT 23025-68-5 154272-76-1 228407-05-4 228407-06-5 228407-07-6

RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 (angiotensin IV analogs binding to various bovine tissues)

RE.CNT 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

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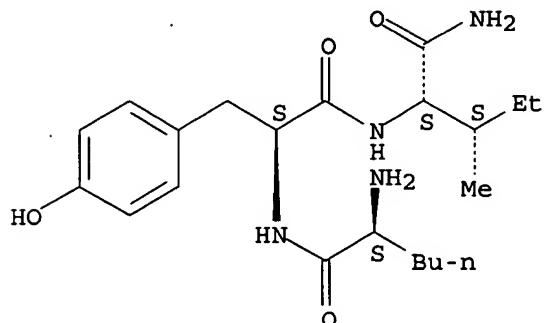
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IT 154272-76-1
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 (angiotensin IV analogs binding to various bovine tissues)

RN 154272-76-1 HCAPLUS

CN L-Isoleucinamide, L-norleucyl-L-tyrosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L40 ANSWER 5 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1999:50257 HCAPLUS

DN 130:247387

ED Entered STN: 26 Jan 1999

TI Opposite effect of angiotensin II and IV in the lateral nucleus of the amygdala

AU Von Bohlen und Halbach, Oliver; Albrecht, Doris

CS Institute of Physiology, Faculty of Medicine (Charite), Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany

SO Brain Research Bulletin (1998), 47(4), 311-315
CODEN: BRBUDU; ISSN: 0361-9230

PB Elsevier Science Inc.

DT Journal

LA English

CC 2-10 (Mammalian Hormones)

AB In this study the effects of angiotensin II and norleucinel-angiotensin IV have been studied in a horizontal in vitro slice preparation of female rat brains. Extracellular field potentials of the lateral nucleus of the basolateral amygdala were recorded. The results show that angiotensin II significantly increased the amplitude of field potentials induced by the elec. stimulations of the lateral nucleus, whereas norleucinel-angiotensin IV caused a significant decrease in the amplitude of field potentials. The angiotensin -induced effects could be blocked by specific angiotensin receptor antagonists. These opposite effects of angiotensin II and IV on electrophysiolog. parameters are in agreement with behavioral studies that have demonstrated that angiotensin II and IV produce opposite effects on the retention of an inhibitor shock-avoidance response and correlate with their different effects on the blood vessels.

ST angiotensin amygdala neurotransmission AT receptor

IT Angiotensin receptors

RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(AT1; opposite effect of angiotensin II and IV on field potentials within lateral nucleus of amygdala involve specific angiotensin receptors)

IT Angiotensin receptors

RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(AT2; opposite effect of angiotensin II and IV on field

potentials within lateral nucleus of amygdala involve specific angiotensin receptors)

IT Angiotensin receptors

RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 (AT4; opposite effect of angiotensin II and IV on field potentials within lateral nucleus of amygdala involve specific angiotensin receptors)

IT Brain

(amygdala, basolateral nucleus; opposite effect of angiotensin II and IV on field potentials within lateral nucleus of amygdala involve specific angiotensin receptors)

IT Neurotransmission

(opposite effect of angiotensin II and IV on field potentials within lateral nucleus of amygdala involve specific angiotensin receptors)

IT 11128-99-7, Angiotensin-II 154272-72-7

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (opposite effect of angiotensin II and IV on field potentials within lateral nucleus of amygdala involve specific angiotensin receptors)

RE.CNT 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

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IT 154272-72-7

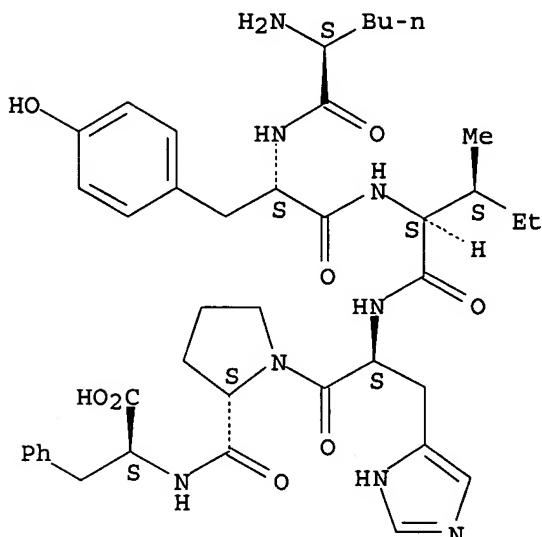
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological

study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (opposite effect of angiotensin II and IV on field potentials
 within lateral nucleus of amygdala involve specific angiotensin
 receptors)

RN 154272-72-7 HCAPLUS

CN Angiotensin IV, 1-L-norleucine-3-L-isoleucine- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L40 ANSWER 6 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1998:416409 HCAPLUS

DN 129:157304

ED Entered STN: 08 Jul 1998

TI Role of nitric oxide in angiotensin IV-induced increases in cerebral blood flow

AU Kramar, Eniko A.; Krishnan, Radhika; Harding, Joseph W.; Wright, John W.

CS Departments of Psychology and Veterinary and Comparative Anatomy,
 Pharmacol. Physiol., Program in Neuroscience, Washington State University,
 Pullman, WA, 99164-4820, USA

SO Regulatory Peptides (1998), 74(2,3), 185-192

CODEN: REPPDY; ISSN: 0167-0115

PB Elsevier Science B.V.

DT Journal

LA English

CC 2-10 (Mammalian Hormones)

AB The present study investigated the effects of three newly synthesized angiotensin IV (AngIV) analogs (lysine1-AngIV, norleucine1-AngIV, and norleucinal) on cerebral blood flow (CBF) in anesthetized Sprague-Dawley rats utilizing laser-Doppler flowmetry. The results indicate that internal carotid infusions of AngIV, norleucine1-AngIV, norleucinal, and lysine1-AngIV increased CBF above baseline by 25, 32, 33 and 44%, resp., without changing systemic arterial blood pressure. In a second experiment sep. groups of rats were pretreated with nitric oxide (NO) synthase inhibitor, N^{omega}-nitro-L-arginine Me ester (l-NAME) or saline, followed by AngIV or norleucinal for the purpose of evaluating the hypothesis that the mechanism of action of these compds. is linked to the release of NO. Pretreatment with saline followed by AngIV and norleucinal increased CBF by 29 and 39%, resp., while pretreatment with l-NAME blocked

the vasodilatory effects of AngIV and norleucinal, suggesting that the increment in blood flow induced by these compds. is dependent upon the synthesis and release of NO from vascular endothelial cells.

ST nitric oxide angiotensin IV brain circulation

IT Circulation

(cerebral; nitric oxide in angiotensin IV-induced increases in cerebral blood flow)

IT 10102-43-9, Nitric oxide, biological studies

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)

(nitric oxide in angiotensin IV-induced increases in cerebral blood flow)

IT 23025-68-5, Ile₃-angiotensin IV 154272-72-7,

[Nle₁,Ile₃]-Angiotensin IV 154295-26-8, [Lys₁,Ile₃]-Angiotensin IV 160039-71-4

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)

(nitric oxide in angiotensin IV-induced increases in cerebral blood flow)

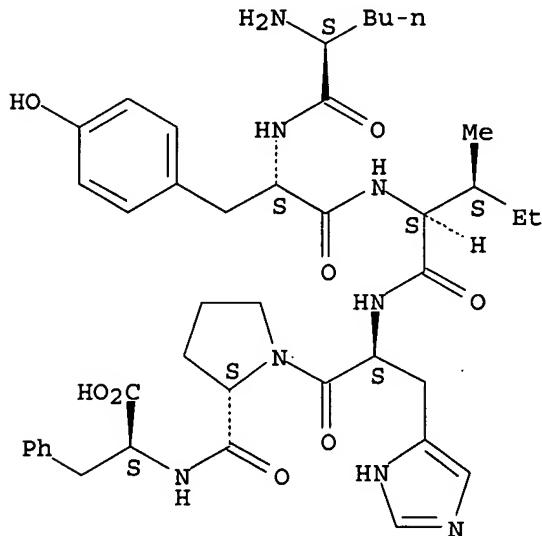
RE.CNT 46 THERE ARE 46 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

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 IT 154272-72-7, [Nle1,Ile3]-Angiotensin IV
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (nitric oxide in angiotensin IV-induced increases in cerebral blood flow)
 RN 154272-72-7 HCAPLUS
 CN Angiotensin IV, 1-L-norleucine-3-L-isoleucine- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L40 ANSWER 7 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 1998:416398 HCAPLUS
 DN 129:157298
 ED Entered STN: 08 Jul 1998
 TI Attenuation of scopolamine-induced spatial learning impairments by an angiotensin IV analog
 AU Pederson, Eric S.; Harding, Joseph W.; Wright, John W.
 CS Program in Neuroscience, Washington State University, Pullman, WA, 99164, USA
 SO Regulatory Peptides (1998), 74(2,3), 97-103
 CODEN: REPPDY; ISSN: 0167-0115
 PB Elsevier Science B.V.
 DT Journal
 LA English
 CC 2-10 (Mammalian Hormones)
 AB Recently, a receptor for the angiotensin II(3-8) (Ang IV) hexapeptide, was discovered in the hippocampus, suggesting a possible role in learning. The present study utilized intracerebroventricularly (icv) infused scopolamine hydrobromide (scop) to disrupt spatial learning in the circular water maze, followed by the Ang IV analog norleucine1-Ang IV

(Nle1-Ang IV), to restore normal performance. Rats were icv pretreated with either scop or artificial cerebrospinal fluid (aCSF) followed by either icv injected Nle1-Ang IV or aCSF, and then behaviorally tested. During acquisition training, each animal's latency to locate the platform, path distance, speed, and efficiency ratios were measured. A probe trial was conducted on the final day of training and the time spent in the target quadrant and the number of crossings over the former location of the platform (annulus crossings) were observed. The results indicate that those animals treated with scop followed by aCSF performed poorly during acquisition training as compared with controls. In contrast, those animals that received scop followed by Nle1-Ang IV attained equivalent latencies, distances, and efficiency ratios to find the platform as those achieved by controls. There were no observed differences in swimming speed, thus arguing against drug-induced motor impairment. During the probe trial, animals treated with scop followed by aCSF spent less time in the target quadrant and made fewer annulus crossings as compared to controls, while the scop, Nle1-Ang IV treated animals performed equivalently to controls. These results suggest that Nle1-Ang IV acts to counteract the disruption of spatial learning induced by scopolamine.

ST scopolamine learning impairment **angiotensin IV analog**
 IT Learning
 (spatial, disorder; **angiotensin IV analog attenuation of scopolamine-induced spatial learning impairment in rats**)
 IT Learning
 (spatial; **angiotensin IV analog attenuation of scopolamine-induced spatial learning impairment in rats**)
 IT 114-49-8, Scopolamine hydrobromide
 RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (**angiotensin IV analog attenuation of scopolamine-induced spatial learning impairment in rats**)
 IT 154272-72-7, [Nle1,Ile3]-**Angiotensin IV**
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (**angiotensin IV analog attenuation of scopolamine-induced spatial learning impairment in rats**)

RE.CNT 59 THERE ARE 59 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

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IT 154272-72-7, [Nle1,Ile3]-Angiotensin IV

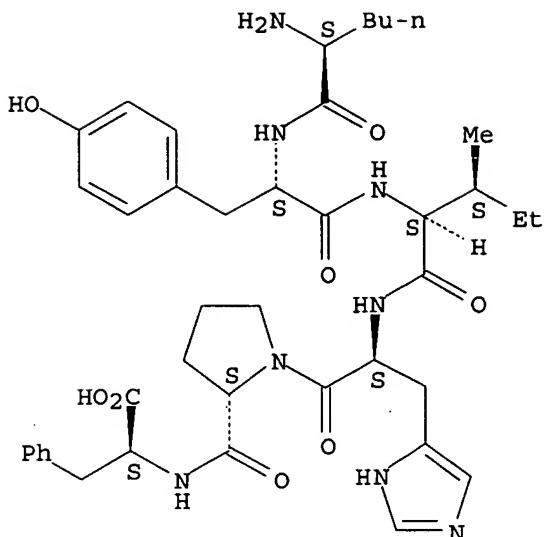
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(angiotensin IV analog attenuation of scopolamine-induced spatial learning impairment in rats)

RN 154272-72-7 HCAPLUS

CN Angiotensin IV, 1-L-norleucine-3-L-isoleucine- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L40 ANSWER 8 OF 13 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 1997:616841 HCPLUS
 DN 127:288555
 ED Entered STN: 27 Sep 1997
 TI The AT4 receptor agonist [Nle1]-angiotensin IV reduces mechanically induced immediate-early gene expression in the isolated rabbit heart
 AU Yang, Qinglin; Hanesworth, Jodie M.; Harding, Joseph W.; Slinker, Bryan K.
 CS Department of Veterinary and Comparative Anatomy, Pharmacology and Physiology, Washington State University, Pullman, WA, 99164-6520, USA
 SO Regulatory Peptides (1997), 71(3), 175-183
 CODEN: REPPDY; ISSN: 0167-0115
 PB Elsevier
 DT Journal
 LA English
 CC 2-10 (Mammalian Hormones)
 AB Angiotensin II (ANG II), acting principally at the AT1 receptor, modulates mech.-induced cardiac growth. The ANG II metabolite Angiotensin IV (ANG IV) has been shown to inhibit ANG II-induced mRNA and protein synthesis in chick cardiomyocytes. This effect did not involve the AT1 receptor, but was likely an action at the AT4 receptor. To determine if ANG IV also modulates a mech.-induced cardiac growth response, we studied the effects of two AT4 receptor ligands, [Nle1]-ANG IV and [divalinal]-ANG IV, on mech.-induced immediate-early gene expression (c-fos, egr-1, and c-jun) in the buffer perfused (30°), ejecting, isolated rabbit heart. Mech. load alone (high systolic pressure and high end-diastolic volume) induced approx. 23-, 49- and 5-fold increases in c-fos, egr-1 and c-jun mRNA (in comparison to control hearts). Perfusion with [Nle1]-ANG IV (10-10 mol/l) reduced the mech.-induced expression of c-fos and egr-1 by 42% and 48%, resp. Mech.-induced c-jun expression was not significantly reduced. Perfusion with [divalinal]-ANG IV (10-8 mol/l) had no effect on mech.-induced immediate-early gene expression. We conclude that AT4 receptor agonism influences mech. immediate-early gene expression, and propose the hypothesis that AT1 and AT4 receptors initiate opposing effects on mech.-induced immediate-early gene expression in the isolated rabbit left ventricle.
 ST AT4 receptor immediate early gene expression; angiotensin IV

immediate early gene heart
 IT Heart
 (AT4 receptor agonist [Nle1]-angiotensin IV reduces mech.
 induced immediate-early gene expression in isolated rabbit heart)
 IT Angiotensin receptors
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 (AT4 receptor; AT4 receptor agonist [Nle1]-angiotensin IV
 reduces mech. induced immediate-early gene expression in isolated
 rabbit heart)
 IT Gene, animal
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 (Egr-1; AT4 receptor agonist [Nle1]-angiotensin IV reduces
 mech. induced immediate-early gene expression in isolated rabbit heart)
 IT Gene, animal
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 (c-fos; AT4 receptor agonist [Nle1]-angiotensin IV reduces
 mech. induced immediate-early gene expression in isolated rabbit heart)
 IT Gene, animal
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 (c-jun; AT4 receptor agonist [Nle1]-angiotensin IV reduces
 mech. induced immediate-early gene expression in isolated rabbit heart)
 IT Gene
 (expression; AT4 receptor agonist [Nle1]-angiotensin IV
 reduces mech. induced immediate-early gene expression in isolated
 rabbit heart)
 IT Gene, animal
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 (immediate early; AT4 receptor agonist [Nle1]-angiotensin IV
 reduces mech. induced immediate-early gene expression in isolated
 rabbit heart)
 IT 12676-15-2, Angiotensin IV 154272-72-7 184866-76-0
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (AT4 receptor agonist [Nle1]-angiotensin IV reduces mech.
 induced immediate-early gene expression in isolated rabbit heart)
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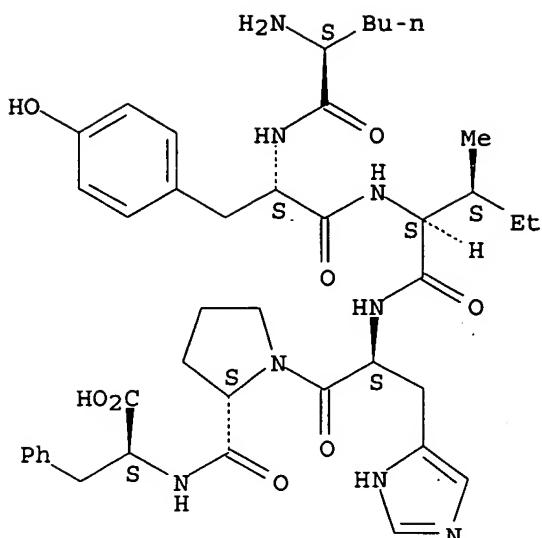
IT 154272-72-7

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (AT4 receptor agonist [Nle1]-angiotensin IV reduces mech.
 induced immediate-early gene expression in isolated rabbit heart)

RN 154272-72-7 HCAPLUS

CN Angiotensin IV, 1-L-norleucine-3-L-isoleucine- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L40 ANSWER 9 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 1997:384287 HCAPLUS
 DN 127:1228
 ED Entered STN: 20 Jun 1997
 TI Angiotensin IV and analogs as regulators of fibrinolysis
 IN Vaughan, Douglas E.; Harding, Joseph W.
 PA Brigham and Women's Hospital, USA; Washington State University Research Foundation
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 64 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM A61K038-00
 ICS A61K038-04; A01N037-18; C07K007-06; C07K007-14
 CC 2-10 (Mammalian Hormones)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9716201	A1	19970509	WO 1996-US13804	19960827 <--
	W: AU, CA, JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	AU 9668617	A1	19970522	AU 1996-68617	19960827 <--
PRAI	US 1995-550174	A	19951030	<--	
	WO 1996-US13804	W	19960827	<--	

CLASS

	PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
	WO 9716201	ICM	A61K038-00
		ICS	A61K038-04; A01N037-18; C07K007-06; C07K007-14
	WO 9716201	ECLA	A61K038/08A; A61K038/55; C07K005/08A1; C07K005/08H1; C07K007/14; C07K016/26 <--

AB Angiotensin IV (VAL-TYR-ILE-HIS-PRO-PHE), a degradation product of angiotensin II previously thought to be inactive, interacts directly with endothelial cells to induce expression of PAI-1 and thereby to inhibit clot lysis attributable to endogenous t-PA. Moreover, angiotensin IV does not effect substantial physiol. changes (vasoconstriction, increased blood pressure, etc.) characteristic of

angiotensin II. Fibrinolysis is promoted by reducing the amount or the effect of **angiotensin IV.** Fibrinolysis is inhibited by providing enhanced **angiotensin IV.** Methods of screening candidates for antagonizing **angiotensin IV** are also disclosed.

ST **angiotensin IV analog fibrinolysis regulator**

IT **Hemophilia**

 (A; **angiotensin IV and analogs as promoters or inhibitors of fibrinolysis in a variety of medical conditions)**

IT **Hemophilia**

 (B; **angiotensin IV and analogs as promoters or inhibitors of fibrinolysis in a variety of medical conditions)**

IT **Liver, disease**

Myeloproliferative disorders

Neoplasm

Von Willebrand's disease

 (**angiotensin IV and analogs as promoters or inhibitors of fibrinolysis in a variety of medical conditions)**

IT **Fibrinolytics**

 (**angiotensin IV and analogs as regulators of fibrinolysis)**

IT **Antibodies**

 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

 (**angiotensin IV antibody or Fab fragment derived from the antibody as regulators of fibrinolysis)**

IT **Heart, disease**

 (cardiomyopathy; **angiotensin IV and analogs as promoters or inhibitors of fibrinolysis in a variety of medical conditions)**

IT **Brain, disease**

 (cerebrovascular; **angiotensin IV and analogs as promoters or inhibitors of fibrinolysis in a variety of medical conditions)**

IT **Anticoagulants**

 (circulating and inherited defects in natural coagulation inhibitors; **angiotensin IV and analogs as promoters or inhibitors of fibrinolysis in a variety of medical conditions)**

IT **Fibrinogens**

 RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);

 BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)

 (deficiency; **angiotensin IV and analogs as promoters or inhibitors of fibrinolysis in a variety of medical conditions)**

IT **Platelet (blood)**

~~Platelet (blood)~~

 (disease; **angiotensin IV and analogs as promoters or inhibitors of fibrinolysis in a variety of medical conditions)**

IT **Blood coagulation**

 (disorder; **angiotensin IV and analogs as promoters or inhibitors of fibrinolysis in a variety of medical conditions)**

IT **Fibrinogens**

 RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)

 (dysfibrinogenemia; **angiotensin IV and analogs as promoters or inhibitors of fibrinolysis in a variety of medical conditions)**

IT **Blood vessel**

 (endothelium; **angiotensin IV inhibits clot lysis attributable to t-PA by interacting with endothelial cells to induce expression of PAI-1 fibrinolysis)**

IT **Heart, disease**

 (failure, chronic; **angiotensin IV and analogs as promoters or inhibitors of fibrinolysis in a variety of medical conditions)**

IT **Heart, disease**

 (infarction; **angiotensin IV and analogs as promoters or**

inhibitors of fibrinolysis in a variety of medical conditions)

IT Neoplasm
 (metastasis; **angiotensin IV** and analogs as promoters or
 inhibitors of fibrinolysis in a variety of medical conditions)

IT Contraceptives
 (oral, treatment; **angiotensin IV** and analogs as promoters or
 inhibitors of fibrinolysis in a variety of medical conditions)

IT Hemophilia
 (parahemophilia; **angiotensin IV** and analogs as promoters or
 inhibitors of fibrinolysis in a variety of medical conditions)

IT Prosthetic materials and Prosthetics
 Transplant and Transplantation
 (post-surgical maintenance; **angiotensin IV** and analogs as
 promoters or inhibitors of fibrinolysis in a variety of medical
 conditions)

IT Fibrinolysis
 (promoters; **angiotensin IV** and analogs as regulators of
 fibrinolysis)

IT Platelet (blood)
 (thrombocytopenia; **angiotensin IV** and analogs as promoters or
 inhibitors of fibrinolysis in a variety of medical conditions)

IT Embolism
 (thromboembolism; **angiotensin IV** and analogs as promoters or
 inhibitors of fibrinolysis in a variety of medical conditions)

IT Injury
 (trauma; **angiotensin IV** and analogs as promoters or
 inhibitors of fibrinolysis in a variety of medical conditions)

IT Surgery
 (undesired clotting; **angiotensin IV** and analogs as promoters
 or inhibitors of fibrinolysis in a variety of medical conditions)

IT 190140-89-7P
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological
 study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use);
 BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (**angiotensin IV** and analogs as regulators of fibrinolysis)

IT 12676-15-2, **Angiotensin IV** 12676-15-2D, **Angiotensin**
IV, analogs 151896-03-6 160039-53-2 187465-57-2 187465-62-9
 187465-63-0 190140-83-1 190140-84-2 190140-85-3 190140-86-4
 190140-87-5 190140-88-6 190140-90-0 190140-91-1
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological
 study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (**angiotensin IV** and analogs as regulators of fibrinolysis)

IT 79069-51-5
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (**angiotensin IV** and analogs as regulators of fibrinolysis)

IT 139639-23-9, **Tissue plasminogen activator**
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological
 study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (**angiotensin IV** inhibits clot lysis attributable to t-PA by
 interacting with endothelial cells to induce expression of PAI-1
 fibrinolysis)

IT 140208-23-7
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL
 (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)
 (**angiotensin IV** inhibits clot lysis attributable to t-PA by
 interacting with endothelial cells to induce expression of PAI-1
 fibrinolysis)

IT 105913-11-9, **Plasminogen activator**
 RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological

study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process)
 (defective release or diminished venous content; angiotensin IV and analogs as promoters or inhibitors of fibrinolysis in a variety of medical conditions)

IT 9001-25-6, Blood coagulation factor VII 9001-26-7, Prothrombin
 9001-29-0, Stuart-Prower factor 9001-30-3, Hageman factor 9013-55-2,
 Plasma Thromboplastin antecedent 81604-65-1, Heparin cofactor II
 RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);
 BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
 (deficiency; angiotensin IV and analogs as promoters or inhibitors of fibrinolysis in a variety of medical conditions)

IT 9001-90-5, Plasmin
 RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);
 BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
 (dysplasminogenemia; angiotensin IV and analogs as promoters or inhibitors of fibrinolysis in a variety of medical conditions)

IT 105844-41-5, PAI
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 (excessive release; angiotensin IV and analogs as promoters or inhibitors of fibrinolysis in a variety of medical conditions)

IT 462-10-2
 RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
 (homocystinuria; angiotensin IV and analogs as promoters or inhibitors of fibrinolysis in a variety of medical conditions)

IT 9054-63-1, Aminopeptidase M 9074-83-3, Aminopeptidase A
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (inhibitors; use as promoters of fibrinolysis in a variety of medical conditions)

IT 9015-68-3, L-Asparaginase
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (treatment; angiotensin IV and analogs as promoters or inhibitors of fibrinolysis in a variety of medical conditions)

IT 67655-94-1, Amastatin
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (use as promoter of fibrinolysis in a variety of medical conditions)

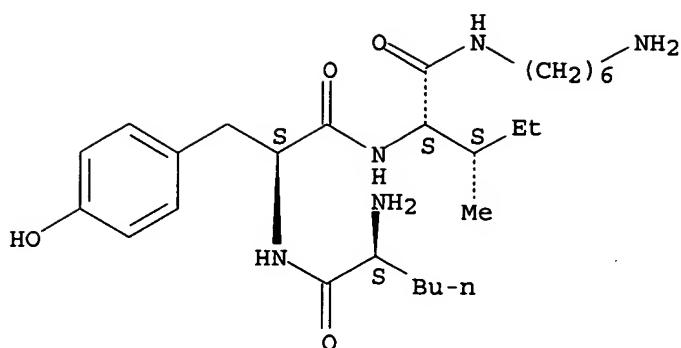
IT 11128-99-7, Angiotensin II
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 (use of compds. that inhibit the conversion of angiotensin II to angiotensin IV as promoters of fibrinolysis)

IT 190140-91-1
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (angiotensin IV and analogs as regulators of fibrinolysis)

RN 190140-91-1 HCPLUS

CN L-Isoleucinamide, L-norleucyl-L-tyrosyl-N-(6-aminohexyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L40 ANSWER 10 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 1997:204190 HCAPLUS
 DN 126:186379
 ED Entered STN: 28 Mar 1997
 TI Preparation of peptide derivatives as angiotensin IV receptor agonists
 IN Kobori, Takeo; Goda, Kenichi; Sugimoto, Kikuo; Ota, Tomomi; Tomisawa, Kazuyuki
 PA Sagami Chemical Research Center, Japan; Taisho Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 78 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 IC ICM C07K005-062
 ICS C07K005-083; C07K005-087; C07K005-09; C07K005-097; C07K005-023;
 A61K038-05; A61K038-06
 CC 34-3 (Amino Acids, Peptides, and Proteins)
 Section cross-reference(s): 1

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9703093	A1	19970130	WO 1996-JP1836	19960703 <--
	W: AU, CA, CN, JP, KR, US RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	CA 2226303	AA	19970130	CA 1996-2226303	19960703 <--
	AU 9663179	A1	19970210	AU 1996-63179	19960703 <--
	EP 838471	A1	19980429	EP 1996-922208	19960703 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	CN 1192746	A	19980909	CN 1996-196131	19960703 <--
PRAI	JP 1995-171251	A	19950707	<--	
	JP 1995-258635	A	19951005	<--	
	WO 1996-JP1836	W	19960703	<--	

CLASS

	PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
WO 9703093	ICM	C07K005-062	
	ICS	C07K005-083; C07K005-087; C07K005-09; C07K005-097; C07K005-023; A61K038-05; A61K038-06	
WO 9703093	ECLA	C07K005/02A; C07K005/06A1; C07K005/08A2; C07K005/08A1; C07K005/08B; C07K005/08H	<--
EP 838471	ECLA	C07K005/02A	<--
OS MARPAT 126:186379			
AB The title compds. R1NH(CH ₂) _n CHR ₂ CONHCHR ₃ CONHCHR ₄ R ₅ R ₆ [R ₁ = H, alkyl; R ₂ =			

H, (un)substituted alkyl, etc.; or R1R2 = (un)substituted alkylene; R3 = (un)substituted alkyl, etc.; R4 = H, (un)substituted alkyl, etc.; R5 = H, (un)substituted alkyl, etc.; R6 = H, (un)substituted alkyl, etc; n = 0 - 3] are prepared. The title compds. function as angiotensin IV receptor agonists even in a low concentration and so are useful as a remedy for various diseases wherein angiotensin IV participates. In a test for affinity for the angiotensin IV receptor, L-valyl-L-tyrosyl-N-(diphenylmethyl)-L-isoleucinamide in vitro showed IC₅₀ of 38.3 nM.

ST angiotensin receptor agonist prep peptide

IT Ischemia

(preparation of peptide derivs. as angiotensin IV receptor agonists with effect on ischemia)

IT Receptors

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MSC (Miscellaneous); BIOL (Biological study)

(preparation of peptide derivs. with effect on angiotensin IV receptor)

IT	187677-44-7P	187677-45-8P	187677-46-9P	187677-47-0P	187677-48-1P
	187677-49-2P	187677-50-5P	187677-51-6P	187677-52-7P	187677-53-8P
	187677-54-9P	187677-55-0P	187677-56-1P	187677-57-2P	187677-58-3P
	187677-59-4P	187677-60-7P	187677-61-8P	187677-62-9P	
	187677-63-0P	187677-64-1P	187677-65-2P	187677-66-3P	187677-67-4P
	187677-68-5P	187677-69-6P	187677-70-9P	187677-71-0P	
	187677-72-1P	187677-73-2P	187677-74-3P	187677-75-4P	187677-76-5P
	187677-77-6P	187677-78-7P	187677-79-8P	187677-80-1P	
	187677-81-2P	187677-82-3P	187677-83-4P	187677-84-5P	187677-85-6P
	187677-86-7P	187677-87-8P	187677-88-9P	187677-89-0P	187677-90-3P
	187677-91-4P	187677-92-5P	187677-93-6P	187677-94-7P	187677-95-8P
	187677-96-9P	187677-97-0P	187677-98-1P	187677-99-2P	187678-00-8P
	187678-01-9P	187678-02-0P	187678-03-1P	187678-04-2P	

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(preparation of peptide derivs. as angiotensin IV receptor agonists)

IT	51-65-0, 4-Fluoro-DL-phenylalanine	59-92-7, 3,4-Dihydroxy-L-phenylalanine, reactions	60-32-2, 6-Aminohexanoic acid	64-04-0,	
	2-Phenylethylamine	77-78-1, Dimethyl sulfate	91-00-9,		
	Diphenylmethylamine	100-46-9, Benzylamine, reactions	100-51-6, Benzyl alcohol, reactions	104-84-7, 4-Methylbenzylamine	124-68-5,
	2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol	141-43-5, reactions	156-41-2,		
	2-(4-Chlorophenyl)ethylamine	622-33-3, O-Benzylhydroxylamine	712-76-5,		
	[1,1'-Biphenyl]-4-methanamine	862-26-0 949-99-5, 4-Nitro-L-phenylalanine	1161-13-3, N-(Benzylloxycarbonyl)-L-phenylalanine		
	1164-16-5, N-(Benzylloxycarbonyl)-L-tyrosine	1449-46-3,			
	Benzyltriphenylphosphonium bromide	1530-37-6, 4-			
	Methylbenzyltriphenylphosphonium chloride	2018-66-8,			
	N-(Benzylloxycarbonyl)-L-leucine	2627-86-3, (S)-1-Phenylethylamine			
	3160-59-6, N-(Benzylloxycarbonyl)-L-isoleucine	3182-95-4 3392-08-3			
	3392-10-7 3392-11-8 3392-12-9 3417-91-2, Tyrosine methyl ester hydrochloride	3674-06-4 3845-64-5 3886-69-9 3963-62-0,			
	2,2-Diphenylethylamine	4083-57-2, 3-Amino-2,4-dimethylpentane			
	4427-29-6, O-2-Propylhydroxylamine	6404-28-0, N-(tert-Butoxycarbonyl)-L-norleucine			
	7533-40-6 13139-16-7, N-(tert-Butoxycarbonyl)-L-isoleucine				
	13650-73-2 13734-41-3, N-(tert-Butoxycarbonyl)-L-valine	14173-39-8,			
	4-Chloro-L-phenylalanine	16652-75-8 16751-59-0, 4-Aminoheptane			
	16947-82-3 18598-74-8, Isoleucine methyl ester hydrochloride				
	20866-56-2 20898-44-6 24424-99-5, tert-Butyl dicarbonate	24629-25-2			
	32703-87-0 36360-61-9 42918-86-5 53587-11-4 59408-74-1				

87176-71-4 90970-61-9 106946-74-1 108233-37-0 129253-02-7
 139519-25-8 187679-10-3 187679-20-5 187679-25-0 187679-26-1

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (preparation of peptide derivs. as angiotensin IV receptor
 agonists)

IT 5514-99-8P 30033-24-0P 33305-77-0P 33905-02-1P 37941-60-9P
 60668-72-6P 64699-09-8P 75957-53-8P 77456-95-2P 87694-55-1P
 120369-37-1P 123709-00-2P 148534-41-2P 149603-83-8P 154128-82-2P
 156924-92-4P 157325-01-4P 157325-02-5P 173899-73-5P 176844-79-4P
 176844-89-6P 187678-05-3P 187678-06-4P 187678-07-5P 187678-08-6P
 187678-09-7P 187678-10-0P 187678-11-1P 187678-12-2P 187678-13-3P
 187678-14-4P 187678-15-5P 187678-16-6P 187678-17-7P 187678-18-8P
 187678-19-9P 187678-20-2P 187678-21-3P 187678-22-4P 187678-23-5P
 187678-24-6P 187678-25-7P 187678-26-8P 187678-27-9P 187678-28-0P
 187678-29-1P 187678-30-4P 187678-31-5P 187678-32-6P 187678-33-7P
 187678-34-8P 187678-36-0P 187678-38-2P 187678-40-6P
 187678-42-8P 187678-44-0P 187678-46-2P 187678-48-4P 187678-50-8P
 187678-52-0P 187678-54-2P 187678-56-4P 187678-58-6P 187678-60-0P
 187678-62-2P 187678-63-3P 187678-64-4P 187678-65-5P 187678-66-6P
 187678-67-7P 187678-68-8P 187678-69-9P 187678-70-2P
 187678-71-3P 187678-72-4P 187678-73-5P 187678-74-6P 187678-75-7P
 187678-76-8P 187678-77-9P 187678-79-1P 187678-81-5P 187678-83-7P
 187678-86-0P 187678-89-3P 187678-93-9P 187678-95-1P 187678-97-3P
 187679-01-2P 187679-03-4P 187679-06-7P 187679-08-9P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT
 (Reactant or reagent)

(preparation of peptide derivs. as angiotensin IV receptor
 agonists)

IT 12676-15-2, Angiotensin IV

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (preparation of peptide derivs. as angiotensin IV receptor
 agonists with effect on ischemia)

IT 187679-27-2.

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (preparation of peptide derivs. as angiotensin IV receptor
 agonists with effect on ischemia)

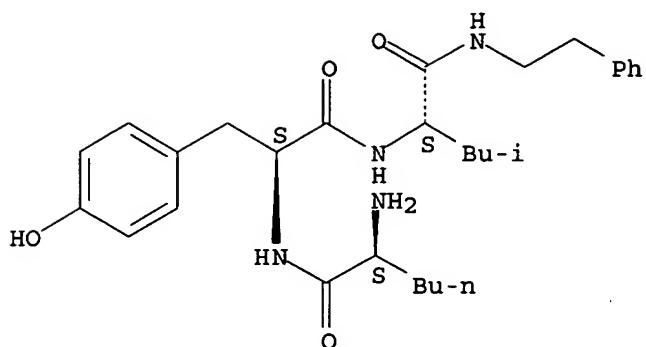
IT 187677-62-9P 187677-68-5P 187677-79-8P

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological
 study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use);
 BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (preparation of peptide derivs. as angiotensin IV receptor
 agonists)

RN 187677-62-9 HCPLUS

CN L-Leucinamide, L-norleucyl-L-tyrosyl-N-(2-phenylethyl)-, monohydrochloride
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

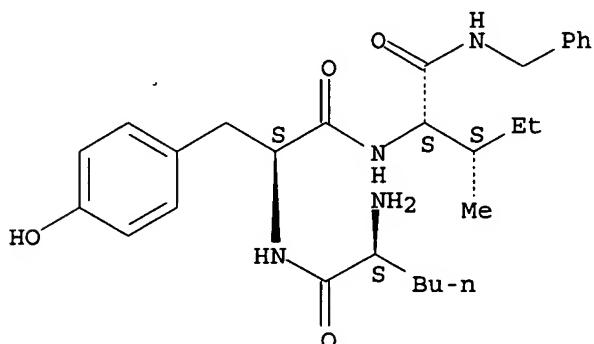


● HCl

RN 187677-68-5 HCPLUS

CN L-Isoleucinamide, L-norleucyl-L-tyrosyl-N-(phenylmethyl)-, monohydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

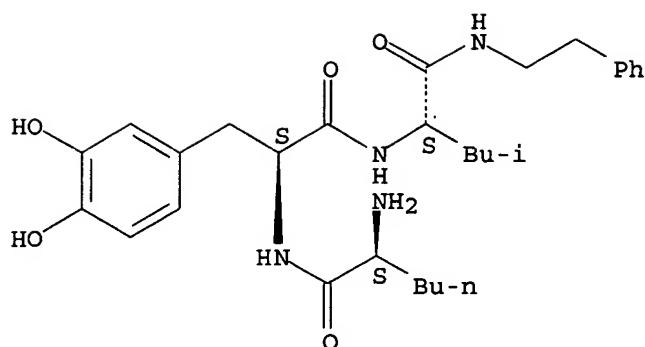


● HCl

RN 187677-79-8 HCPLUS

CN L-Leucinamide, L-norleucyl-3-hydroxy-L-tyrosyl-N-(2-phenylethyl)-, monohydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



● HCl

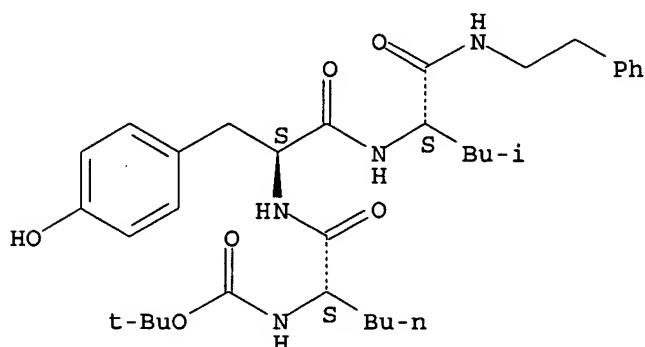
IT 187678-36-0P 187678-68-8P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (preparation of peptide derivs. as angiotensin IV receptor agonists)

RN 187678-36-0 HCPLUS

CN L-Leucinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-L-norleucyl-L-tyrosyl-N-(2-phenylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

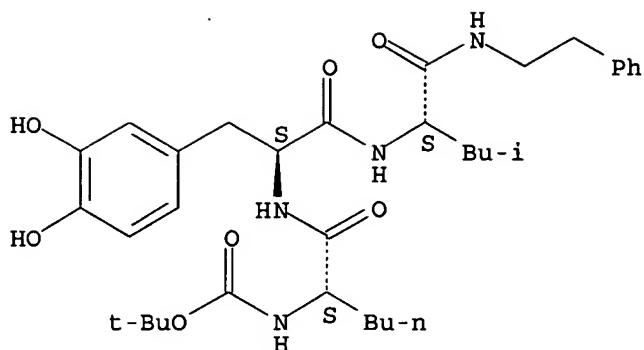
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 187678-68-8 HCPLUS

CN L-Leucinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-L-norleucyl-3-hydroxy-L-tyrosyl-N-(2-phenylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L40 ANSWER 11 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 1996:347719 HCAPLUS
 DN 125:77271
 ED Entered STN: 15 Jun 1996
 TI Pharmacological characterization of a specific binding site for angiotensin IV in cultured porcine aortic endothelial cells
 AU Riva, Laurence; Galzin, Anne-Marie
 CS Department of Cardiovascular Research, Synthelabo Recherche (LERS), 31 Avenue Paul-Vaillant Couturier, BP 110, 92225, Bagneux, Fr.
 SO European Journal of Pharmacology (1996), 305(1-3), 193-199
 CODEN: EJPHAZ; ISSN: 0014-2999
 PB Elsevier
 DT Journal
 LA English
 CC 2-10 (Mammalian Hormones)
 AB This study demonstrated the existence of a specific binding site for angiotensin IV in porcine aortic endothelial cells. Non-equilibrium kinetic analyses at 37° allowed the calcn. of a kinetic Kd of 0.44 nM. Pseudo-equilibrium saturation binding studies at 37° for 90 min indicated the presence of a single high-affinity site (Kd = 3.87 nM), saturable and abundant (Bmax = 9.64 pmol/mg protein). Competitive binding studies demonstrated the following rank order of effectiveness:
 angiotensin IV>angiotensin III>angiotensin II>
 angiotensin I>angiotensin II-(1-7), while losartan, PD 123177 or CGP 42112A were inactive at 100 µM. This binding site is, therefore, distinct from angiotensin II receptors, AT1 and AT2. Addition of the divalent cations Mg²⁺, Mn²⁺ or Ca²⁺ to the incubation buffer resulted in 90-95% inhibition of the [¹²⁵I]angiotensin IV-specific binding to porcine aortic endothelial cells. Furthermore, the chelator, EGTA, at 5 mM increased the number of binding sites (Bmax = 17.8 pmol/mg protein), with no change in affinity (Kd = 5.7 nM). Exposure of porcine aortic endothelial cell membranes to the non-hydrolyzable GTP analog, GTPγS, had no effect on [¹²⁵I] angiotensin IV binding. The presence of a high concentration of binding sites for angiotensin IV in porcine aortic endothelial cells suggests that this peptide may play an important role in the modulation of the cardiovascular system.
 ST angiotensin IV receptor aorta endothelium
 IT Artery
 (aorta, endothelium, pharmacol. characterization of specific binding site for angiotensin IV in cultured porcine aortic endothelial cells)
 IT Cations

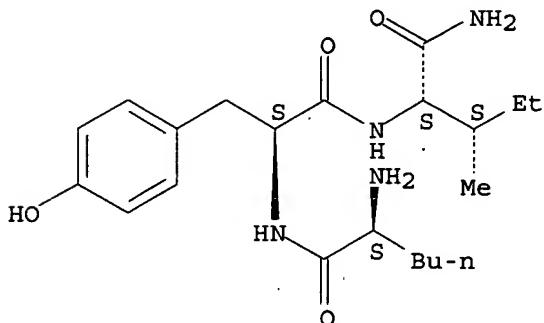
(divalent, pharmacol. characterization of specific binding site for angiotensin IV in cultured porcine aortic endothelial cells)

IT 7439-95-4, Magnesium, biological studies 7439-96-5, Manganese, biological studies 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies 9041-90-1, Angiotensin I 9088-01-1 11128-99-7, Angiotensin-II 12676-15-2, Angiotensin IV 12687-51-3, Angiotensin III 39386-80-6, Angiotensin II-(1-7) 154272-76-1
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 (pharmacol. characterization of specific binding site for angiotensin IV in cultured porcine aortic endothelial cells)

IT 154272-76-1
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 (pharmacol. characterization of specific binding site for angiotensin IV in cultured porcine aortic endothelial cells)

RN 154272-76-1 HCPLUS
 CN L-Isoleucinamide, L-norleucyl-L-tyrosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L40 ANSWER 12 OF 13 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1995:263965 HCPLUS

DN 122:46717

ED Entered STN: 24 Dec 1994

TI AT4 receptor structure-binding relationship: N-terminal-modified angiotensin IV analogs

AU Sardinia, M. F.; Hanesworth, J. M.; Krishnan, F.; Harding, J. W.

CS Dep. Vet. Comparative Anatomy, Pharmacol., Physiol., Washington State Univ., Pullman, WA, 99164-6520, USA

SO Peptides (Tarrytown, New York) (1994), 15(8), 1399-406

CODEN: PPTDD5; ISSN: 0196-9781

PB Elsevier

DT Journal

LA English

CC 2-2 (Mammalian Hormones)

AB The effect of structural changes in the N-terminal amino acid of angiotensin IV (AIV), with respect to AT4 receptor binding, was examined by competition with [¹²⁵I]AIV in bovine adrenal membranes. Analogs with modifications of the first residue α -amino group possessed lower affinities than the primary amine-containing parent compound. Peptides with a residue 1 α -carbon in the D conformation exhibited poor affinity for the AT4 receptor. Modifications of the residue 1 R-group demonstrate that a straight chain aliphatic moiety containing 4 carbons is optimal for receptor-ligand binding, as evidenced by the extremely high

affinity of [Nle1]AIIV ($K_i = 3.59 \text{ pM}$). Replacement of the 1-2 peptide bond of AIV with the methylene bond isostere ψ ($\text{CH}_2\text{-NH}$), increased the K_i approx. 5-fold, indicating that the peptide bond may be replaced while maintaining relatively high-affinity receptor binding.

ST AT4 receptor angiotensin structure activity

IT Receptors
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 (angiotensin IV AT4, angiotensin IV AT4 receptor structure-binding relationships)

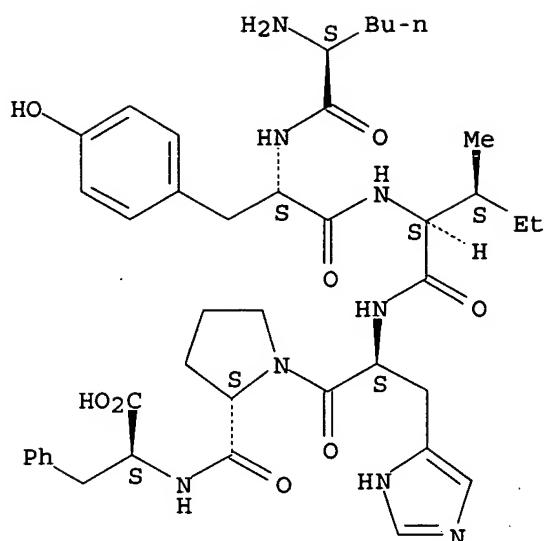
IT Molecular structure-biological activity relationship
 (receptor-binding, angiotensin IV AT4 receptor structure-binding relationships)

IT 23025-68-5, Angiotensin IV 51988-76-2, N-Acetyl-[Ile3]-angiotensin IV 151896-03-6, [D-Val1,Ile3]-angiotensin IV 154272-72-7, [Nle1,Ile3]-angiotensin IV 154272-73-8, [Nval,Ile3]-angiotensin IV 154272-74-9, [Orn1,Ile3]-angiotensin IV 154295-26-8, [Lys1,Ile3]-angiotensin IV 160039-45-2, [Ile1,Ile3]-angiotensin IV 160039-46-3 160039-47-4, [2-Aminoheptanoyl1,Ile3]-angiotensin IV 160039-48-5, [2,3-Diaminopropanoyl1,Ile3]-angiotensin IV 160039-49-6, [2,4-Diaminobutanoyl1,Ile3]-angiotensin IV 160039-50-9, [Asp1,Ile3]-angiotensin IV 160039-51-0, [Glu1,Ile3]-angiotensin IV 160039-52-1, [Cys1,Ile3]-angiotensin IV 160039-53-2, [Ser1,Ile3]-angiotensin IV 160039-54-3, [Arg1,Ile3]-angiotensin IV 160039-55-4, [Phe1,Ile3]-angiotensin IV 160039-56-5, [p-Amino-Phe1,Ile3]-angiotensin IV 160039-57-6, [N-8-Isobutanoyl-Orn1,Ile3]-angiotensin IV 160039-58-7, [N-8-Propanoyl-Orn1,Ile3]-angiotensin IV 160039-59-8, [N-8-Benzoyl-Orn1,Ile3]-angiotensin IV 160039-60-1, [N-8-Trimethylacetyl-Orn1,Ile3]-angiotensin IV 160039-61-2, N-Methyl-[Ile3]-angiotensin IV 160039-62-3, [N-Methyl-Ile1,Ile3]-angiotensin IV 160039-63-4, [Pro1,Ile3]-angiotensin IV 160039-64-5, [Homoprol1,Ile3]-angiotensin IV 160039-65-6, [6-Aminohexanoyl1,Ile3]-angiotensin IV 160039-66-7, [Hexanoyl1,Ile3]-angiotensin IV 160039-67-8, [GABA1,Ile3]-angiotensin IV 160039-68-9, [D-Nle1,Ile3]-angiotensin IV 160039-69-0 160039-70-3 160039-71-4 160039-72-5
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 (angiotensin IV AT4 receptor structure-binding relationships)

IT 154272-72-7, [Nle1,Ile3]-angiotensin IV
 160039-68-9, [D-Nle1,Ile3]-angiotensin IV
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 (angiotensin IV AT4 receptor structure-binding relationships)

RN 154272-72-7 HCPLUS
 CN Angiotensin IV, 1-L-norleucine-3-L-isoleucine- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

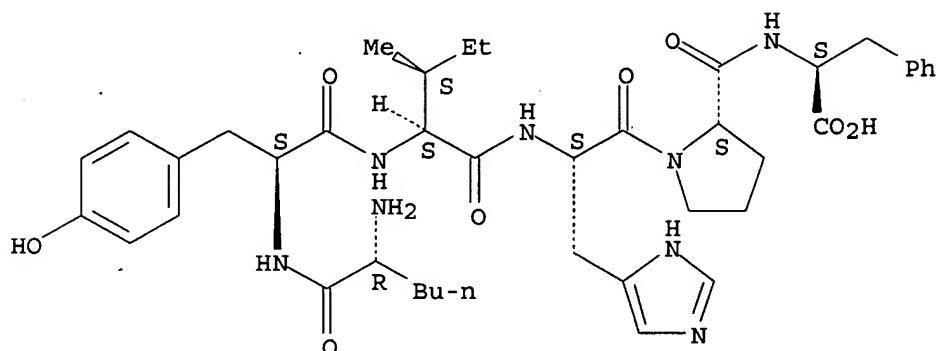
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 160039-68-9 HCPLUS

CN Angiotensin II, 1-de-L-aspartic acid-2-de-L-arginine-3-D-norleucine-5-L-isoleucine- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L40 ANSWER 13 OF 13 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1994:237098 HCPLUS

DN 120:237098

ED Entered STN: 14 May 1994

TI A receptor for the angiotensin processing product
angiotensin IV

IN Harding, Joseph W.; Wright, John W.

PA Washington State University Research Foundation, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 108 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM C07K013-00

ICS C07K003-12; C07K015-28

CC 2-10 (Mammalian Hormones)

Section cross-reference(s): 1

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9400492	A1	19940106	WO 1993-US6038	19930624 <--
	W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CH, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LU, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SK, UA, US, VN				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9346492	A1	19940124	AU 1993-46492	19930624 <--
	ZA 9304536	A	19940203	ZA 1993-4536	19930624 <--
	EP 647239	A1	19950412	EP 1993-916733	19930624 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	US 5854388	A	19981229	US 1994-360784	19941222 <--
PRAI	US 1992-906396	A2	19920624	<--	
	WO 1993-US6038	A	19930624	<--	

CLASS

	PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
	WO 9400492	ICM	C07K013-00
		ICS	C07K003-12; C07K015-28
	US 5854388	NCL	530/329.000; 436/548.000; 514/017.000; 514/018.000; 530/330.000; 530/331.000; 530/387.200; 530/387.900; 530/388.240
		ECLA	C07K005/10A1B; C07K007/14; C07K014/72

OS MARPAT 120:237098

AB A receptor specific for angiotensin 4 (AT4), the N-terminal hexapeptide of Angiotensin II (VYIHPF) is described. AIV binds saturably, reversibly, specifically, and with high affinity to membrane AT4 receptors in a variety of tissues, including heart, lung, kidney, aorta, brain, liver, and uterus, from many animal species. The AT4 receptor is pharmacol. distinct from classic angiotensin receptors (AT1 or AT2). The system employs AIV or C-terminally truncated or extended AIV-like peptides (e.g. VYIHPFX) as the signaling agent, and the AT4 plasma membrane receptor as the detection mechanism. The angiotensin AT4 receptor and receptor fragments (including the receptor binding site domain) can bind a VYIHPF angiotensin AIV N-terminal peptide but not an angiotensin AII or AIII N-terminal peptide, i.e., DRVYIHPF or RVVIHPF. Methods for isolating angiotensin AT4 receptor and AIV angiotensinase, identifying angiotensin AIV agonists and antagonists, and constructing diagnostic assays to specifically measure AIV and AI-specific angiotensinase in biol. fluids are also described. Specificity of binding of the receptor (bovine adrenal cortex) and ligand was demonstrated by competition expts. and competition expts. were also used to identify functionally important residues. The Kd of the complex was $5.06 \pm 0.57 \text{ nM}$ with a Bmax of $87.9 \pm 9.7 \text{ fmol ligand/mg protein}$ and a Hill coefficient of 0.995 ± 0.039 . The receptor has properties consistent with those of a member of the tyrosine kinase of growth factor receptors.

ST angiotensin IV receptor AT4

IT Adrenal gland, composition

Adrenal medulla

Brain, composition

Liver, composition

Lung, composition

Uterus, composition

(angiotensin IV receptor AT4 receptor in)

IT Kidney, metabolism

(blood flow in, stimulation of, angiotensin IV receptor

ligands for)

IT Heart
 (cardiocyte growth in, stimulation of, **angiotensin IV receptor ligands for**)

IT Immunoassay
 (for **angiotensin IV**)

IT Molecular structure-biological activity relationship
 (for binding of **angiotensin** to AT4 receptor)

IT Catecholamines
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (release from adrenal medullary cells of, modulation of,
 angiotensin IV receptor ligands for)

IT Learning
 Memory, biological
 (stimulation of, **angiotensin IV receptor ligands for**)

IT Antibodies
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (to **angiotensin IV** or cognate receptor)

IT Receptors
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (**angiotensin IV AT4**, identification and characterization of,
 physiol. role of, as member of tyrosine kinase family)

IT Artery, composition
 (aorta, **angiotensin IV receptor AT4 receptor in**)

IT Brain, composition
 (cerebellum, **angiotensin IV receptor AT4 receptor in**)

IT Blood vessel
 (endothelium, proliferation of, induction of, **angiotensin IV receptor ligands for**)

IT Brain, composition
 (habenula, **angiotensin IV receptor AT4 receptor in**)

IT Brain, composition
 (hippocampus, **angiotensin IV receptor AT4 receptor in**)

IT Brain, composition
 (prefrontal cortex, **angiotensin IV receptor AT4 receptor in**)

IT Muscle, metabolism
 (smooth, proliferation in vascular tissue of, inhibition of,
 angiotensin IV receptor ligands for)

IT Brain, composition
 (thalamus, **angiotensin IV receptor AT4 receptor in**)

IT 52-39-1, Aldosterone
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (**angiotensin II-mediated release of, inhibition of, angiotensin IV receptor ligands for**)

IT 60668-73-7 122483-84-5 151341-79-6 154272-69-2 154272-70-5
 154272-71-6 154272-72-7 154272-73-8 154272-74-9
 154295-26-8
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (**angiotensin IV receptor ligands containing**)

IT 23025-68-5D, **Angiotensin IV**, analogs
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (as receptor agonists and antagonists)

IT 37827-06-8 51833-69-3 51833-78-4 52530-60-6 59817-04-8
 75679-18-4 122483-84-5 124750-99-8, DuP753 125728-60-1
 127060-75-7, CGP42112A 151896-03-6 151896-04-7 151896-05-8
 151896-06-9 151896-07-0 151896-08-1 151896-09-2 151896-10-5
 151896-11-6 151896-12-7 151923-88-5 154272-71-6 154272-75-0
 154272-76-1 154272-77-2 154272-78-3 154272-79-4
 154295-27-9 154295-28-0
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(binding to angiotensin IV receptor of, structural requirements for receptor binding in relation to)

IT 11128-99-7, Angiotensin II 12687-51-3, Angiotensin III

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibition of actions induced by, angiotensin IV receptor ligands for)

IT 90880-94-7P, Endothelium-derived relaxing factor

RL: PREP (Preparation)
(manufacture in endothelial cells of, stimulation of, angiotensin IV receptor ligands for)

IT 23025-68-5, Angiotensin IV

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(receptor for, identification and characterization of, physiol. role of)

IT 23025-68-5

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(receptor for, identification and characterization of, physiol. role of, derivs. as receptor ligands in relation to)

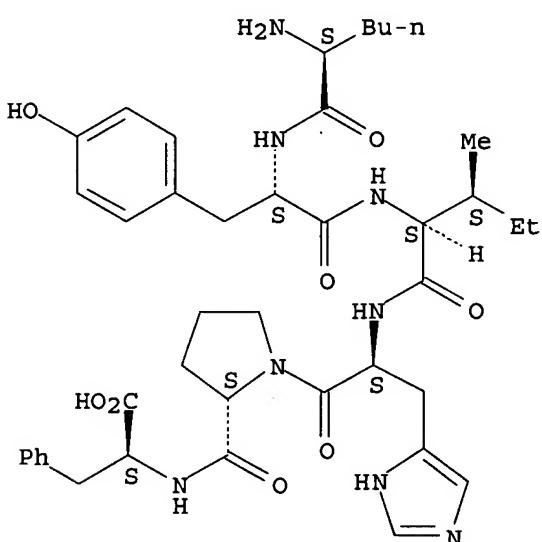
IT 154272-72-7

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(angiotensin IV receptor ligands containing)

RN 154272-72-7 HCPLUS

CN Angiotensin IV, 1-L-norleucine-3-L-isoleucine- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



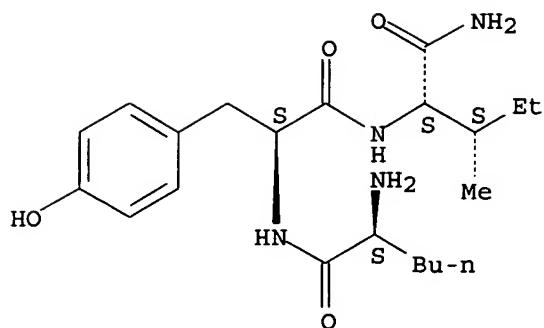
IT 154272-76-1 154272-77-2

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(binding to angiotensin IV receptor of, structural requirements for receptor binding in relation to)

RN 154272-76-1 HCPLUS

CN L-Isoleucinamide, L-norleucyl-L-tyrosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

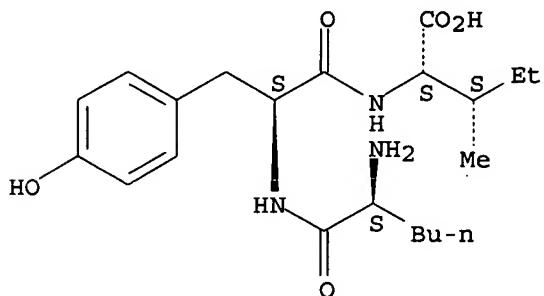
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 154272-77-2 HCPLUS

CN L-Isoleucine, L-norleucyl-L-tyrosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



=> fil uspatful

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 13:12:52 ON 29 JUL 2005

CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2005 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 28 Jul 2005 (20050728/PD)

FILE LAST UPDATED: 28 Jul 2005 (20050728/ED)

HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US6922846

HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2005166296

CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 28 Jul 2005 (20050728/UPCA)

ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 28 Jul 2005 (20050728/PD)

REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Jun 2005

USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Jun 2005

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 >>> are displayed in the PI (Patent Information) field of USPATFULL <<<
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 >>> /PK, etc. <<<

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>>> enter this cluster. <<<
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>>> Use USPATALL when searching terms such as patent assignees, <<<
>>> classifications, or claims, that may potentially change from <<<
>>> the earliest to the latest publication. <<<
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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

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L47 ANSWER 1 OF 2 USPATFULL on STN
 AN 2000:15472 USPATFULL
 TI Methods of identifying agonists or antagonists of angiotensin IV
 IN Harding, Joseph W., Pullman, WA, United States
 Wright, John W., Pullman, WA, United States
 PA Washington State University Research Foundation, Pullman, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)
 PI US 6022696 20000208
 AI US 1998-54308 19980402 (9)

RLI Division of Ser. No. US 360784
 DT Utility
 FS Granted
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Mertz, Prema; Assistant Examiner: Hamud, Fozia
 LREP Christensen O'Connor Johnson & Kindness PLLC
 CLMN Number of Claims: 7
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
 DRWN 28 Drawing Figure(s); 16 Drawing Page(s)
 LN.CNT 4234

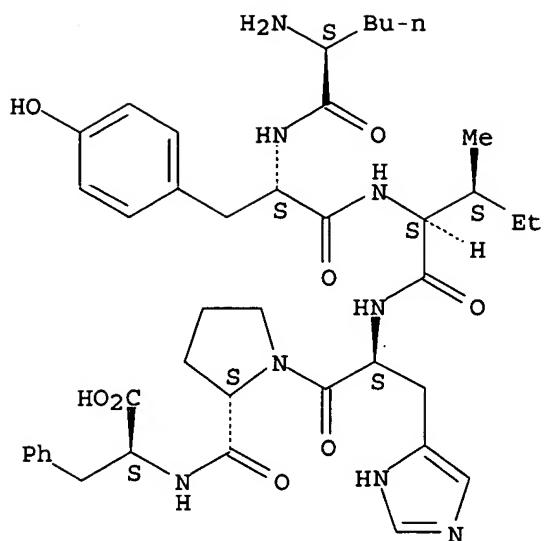
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A unique and novel angiotensin AT4 receptor and AIV ligand system for binding a small N-terminal hexapeptide fragment of Angiotensin II (referred to as AIV, with amino acid sequence Val.sub.1 -Tyr.sub.2 -Ile.sub.3 -His.sub.4 -Pro.sub.5 -Phe.sub.6 ; SEQ. ID. NO. 1) is disclosed. AIV ligand binds saturably, reversibly, specifically, and with high affinity to membrane AT4 receptors in a variety of tissues, including heart, lung, kidney, aorta, brain, liver, and uterus, from many animal species. The AT4 receptor is pharmacologically distinct from classic angiotensin receptors (AT1 or AT2). The system employs AIV or C-terminally truncated or extended AIV-like peptides (e.g., VYIHPFX; SEQ. ID. NO. 8) as the signaling agent, and the AT4 plasma membrane receptor as the detection mechanism. The angiotensin AT4 receptor and receptor fragments (including the receptor binding site domain) are capable of binding a VYIHPF (SEQ. ID. NO. 1) angiotensin AIV N-terminal peptide but not an angiotensin AII or AIII N-terminal peptide, i.e.,DRVYIHPF (SEQ. ID. NO. 2) or RVYIHPF (SEQ. ID. NO. 3), respectively. Also disclosed are processes for isolating angiotensin AT4 receptor and AIV angioteninase, identifying angiotensin AIV agonists and antagonists, and constructing diagnostic assays to specifically measure AIV and AI-specific angiotensinase in biological fluids.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT 154272-72-7 154272-76-1 154272-77-2
 (methods of identifying agonists or antagonists of angiotensin IV)
 RN 154272-72-7 USPATFULL
 CN Angiotensin IV, 1-L-norleucine-3-L-isoleucine- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

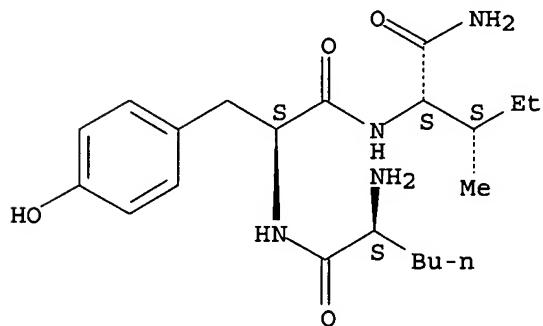
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 154272-76-1 USPATFULL

CN L-Isoleucinamide, L-norleucyl-L-tyrosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

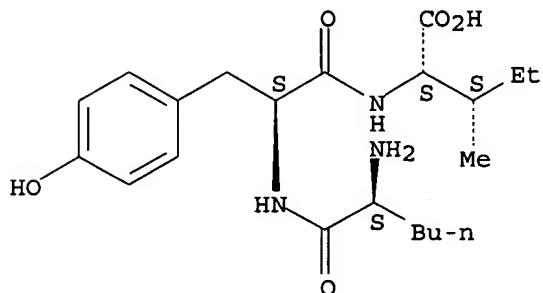
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 154272-77-2 USPATFULL

CN L-Isoleucine, L-norleucyl-L-tyrosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L47 ANSWER 2 OF 2 USPATFULL on STN
AN 1998:162647 USPATFULL
TI Angiotensin IV peptides and receptor
IN Harding, Joseph W., Pullman, WA, United States
Wright, John W., Pullman, WA, United States
PA Washington State University Research Foundation, Pullman, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5854388 19981229
WO 9400492 19940106
AI US 1994-360784 19941222 (8)
WO 1993-US6038 19930624
19941222 PCT 371 date
19941222 PCT 102(e) date
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Robinson, Douglas W.; Assistant Examiner: Harle, Jennifer
LREP Christensen O'Connor Johnson & Kindness PLLC
CLMN Number of Claims: 14
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 28 Drawing Figure(s); 16 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4073
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A unique and novel angiotensin AT4 receptor and AIV ligand system for binding a small N-terminal hexapeptide fragment of Angiotensin. II (referred to as AIV, with amino acid sequence Val.sub.1 -Tyr.sub.2 -Ile.sub.3 -His.sub.4 -Pro.sub.5 -Phe.sub.6 ; SEQ. ID. NO. 1) is disclosed. AIV ligand binds saturably, reversibly, specifically, and with high affinity to membrane AT4 receptors in a variety of tissues, including heart, lung, kidney, aorta, brain, liver, and uterus, from many animal species. The AT4 receptor is pharmacologically distinct from classic angiotensin receptors (AT1 or AT2). The system employs AIV or C-terminally truncated or extended AIV-like peptides (e.g., VYIHPFX; SEQ. ID. NO. 8) as the signaling agent, and the AT4 plasma membrane receptor as the detection mechanism. The angiotensin AT4 receptor and receptor fragments (including the receptor binding site domain) are capable of binding a VYIHPF (SEQ. ID. NO. 1) angiotensin AIV N-terminal peptide but not an angiotensin AII or AIII N-terminal peptide, i.e., DRVYIHPF (SEQ. ID. NO. 2) or RVYIHPF (SEQ. ID. NO. 3), respectively. Also disclosed are processes for isolating angiotensin AT4 receptor and AIV angiotensinase, identifying angiotensin AIV agonists and antagonists, and constructing diagnostic assays to specifically measure AIV and AI-specific angiotensinase in biological fluids.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

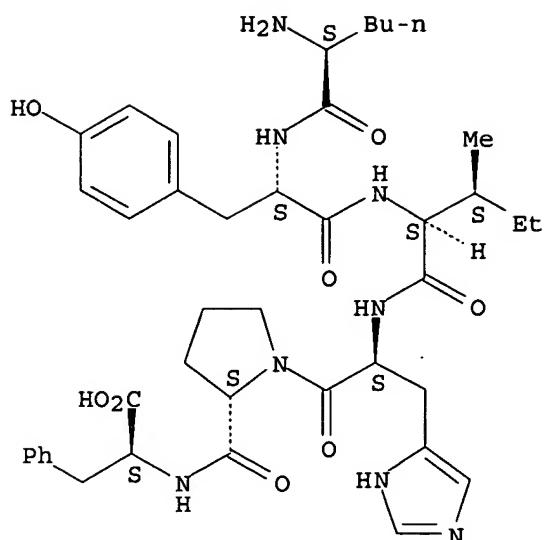
IT 154272-72-7

(angiotensin IV receptor ligands containing)

BN 154272-72-7 USPATELLI

CN Angiotensin IV, 1-L-norleucine-3-L-isoleucine- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry



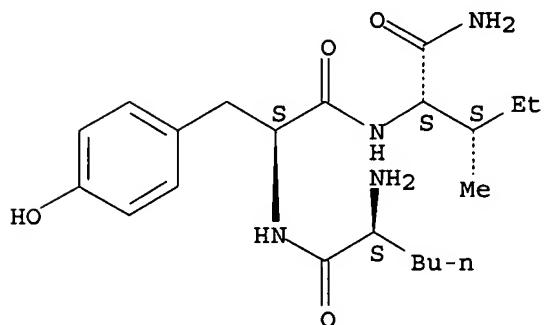
IT 154272-76-1 154272-77-2

(binding to angiotensin IV receptor of, structural requirements for receptor binding in relation to)

RN 154272-76-1 USPATFULL

CN L-Isoleucinamide, L-norleucyl-L-tyrosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

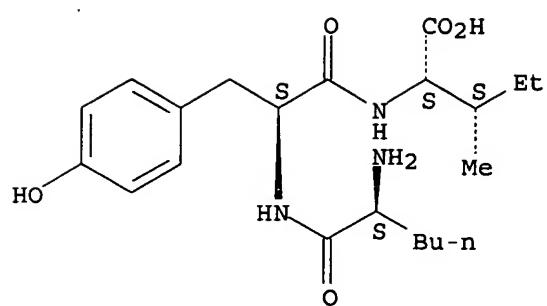
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 154272-77-2 USPATFULL

CN L-Isoleucine, L-norleucyl-L-tyrosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



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